and which owners have been in the abandoning for taxes after pine was now—to-day—more valuable than same area of the best prairie lands, mostly hardwood lands, with an aver- y, 5,000 to 5,000 feet of pine per acre, which (if the pine is carefully cut and out) one would hardly know that any d been taken. A poor man and family dollar can live and increase on a tim- he seldom does on a prairie farm,— value of Northern Wisconsin to a ion of our foreign immigration who istaken idea are passing by to the les and frozen homes of Kansas and H. C. PUTNAM

**The Insanity Dodge.**

*[by] Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

, Ill., Aug. 29.—Several days ago THE TRIBUNE a letter from an of expresses disgust at the conduct of McGill in allowing some vermin, at fined in the Washington Jail, to re- cession of "its" life after "its" last murder.

e expresses the opinion of nine-tenths ion.

ard similar comments on the course orities in doubling the guards around hich are infested by said vermin, and hich they take in making "it" safe from the just wrath of all mankind se of the breed of the Quincy whelp. ople were only allowed to have their morary insanity would be knocked teau in a style which would forever ny symptoms of the disease appear- of his stripe.

to me if a law were passed ordering or any one who caught a scoundrel in murder to kill said scoundrel instant- ase might become extinct.

e ago a brute in this place filled him- temporary insanity in the shape of iked into a shop, and deliberately an old workman. He was "tried" ry of his "peers," and, as they dis- a "power" in the case to be tempo- ty, he went free. Every man of that countenancing and encouraging the doned the murder, and showed him- e degraded, low-lived a blackguard cipal in the crime. Such men should d in the eyes of all men, looked down ntempt, and all social connections gness.

e the law (made principally by politi- e Carter Harrison stripe) encourages der the dodge of insanity, just so long anity exist; and where the will of the thwarted, the people, where they in the act of murder, should put all possibility of getting off on the dge.

ople get at the reptile in the Wash- , and if any one like the Quincy d up courage enough to defend him, nd him to Hell with Guiteau. I be- be the feeling of the American peo- nd South.

AN OLD JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

**ical Notions In Some Minds.**

*[to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

ILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—It is not only a ut a public, misfortune that the resident could not have received the l and surgical treatment without any urring as to who the most skillful ere. It is also a misfortune that been so many exhibitions of petty s and appeals to professional etiquet tionings as to who should and who be allowed access as physicians to d man. All these happenings have e public in such a manner as to fession in the eyes of thousands of ons, and to render it much harder to the course pursued by these gentle- fidence that should be reposed in r official and professional position. e sympathy existent has developed a the President's behalf which makes rities to condemn the physicians in the case. To show the extent to pirit of criticism may be carried, it out of place to mention a late inno- at the first glance, appears to be foundation; yet, when all the petty aken into consideration, it is given an of plausibility. Should it be true, it even more forcibly than any recent ated office-seekers how completely stem has corrupted the manhood of ans. That these insignificant de- ficient to raise the slightest antici- s correctness shows how corrupted f men have become under such a olitical rewards.

orts, strangely unsatisfactory, and bulletins came over the wires, rais- y to cast it down, the question arose, cessarily mortal wound?" And, as ot be truly and definitly answered, uestion arose, "What if this is not y mortal wound, but that the physi- re have been bribed to let the ; that they were striving to have it all had been done that could be yet [the something undone." [Nonsense.] Other wise men, wagging said: "Why give medicine until tlemen claimed that it produced mptoms? Why not have medical as ical experts, if it were not that the uld be discovered?"

houghtless acts on the part of the entlemen give room for much criti- they could not wonder, should the ever, that many of the people would give all the credit to Nature or to

, I repeat, that the case has been so at such erroneous beliefs should e minds of sensible citizens, who harm them but for the apparent the facts.

hoped that the many such criticisms ssional gentlemen who have been ing in their care of the patient e profession that the public expect at can be done to save life done on us, and that delicate questions of etiquet should be left to times ould find no better employment.

N. W.

**ature of English Millers.**

*[Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

ago, Ill., Aug. 29.—For a long time ne almost an accepted truism that ngland cannot be made to pay, and prospect that at no distant period on of the miller will share the same branch of industry to which it is so

Like the wheat-grower, the miller om competition, and that compe- from America. But, although al- an alarming extent, it may fairly that American competition in the market is only in its infancy. At rade is somewhat irregular, and de- upon the home demand, the ter looking upon the foreign trade for surplus stock. But signs are that flour will be milled in America st as wheat is grown for the same eady mammoth mills have been n Minneapolis intended to run export business, and such and careful business-men Dunwoody, of Washburn, Crosby . Charles Pillsbury have carefully whole question, both in the United on the Continent, and are already regular trade. There should be y the profit accruing to the manu- raw material should not be re- country. Water-power abounds hile in England it is exceedingly modern mills of America are ar- ally speaking, upon more auto- than the English, and the whole ir manufacture in England, with a s, is behind the times. The Brit- wit's end. In May last a large and teresting exhibition of milling- s held in London under the au- o National Association of Brit- ish millers, where the finest ing-machinery from various parts d ever brought together was ut although this exhibition was ctive, the millers seemed more an ever. They know well enough sent system of working cannot pay, but they hesitate before em- arge capital that is necessary to n modern principles. Here is a pe to Americans. The new mills up in this country are all upon roved plans, and they start without nicarn. The majority of the work- England are opposed to innova- nd, and a new race will have to be the old prejudices encountered . In the North of England, in in some of the midland re is more disposition to but in the London district th the milling is of the most . "Town Households," the popu- r of London, gives a loaf the color an flour, and still there is little novement. A new mill is being den by the largest miller of the have twenty pairs of stones, but xceptions in favor of American will will be planned upon the oduce flour of certainly not first thing Americans are pushing to obtain the highest degree of their manufacture, and rightly, illing of the future will be of a character to that of the past. iller whom poets have written e rustic mills that artists have n become fossils, and the mill will be a huge factory teeming ctivity. These mills will be found and not Eastern skies. Instead the product of the American raw material, merchants will ex- reserving to this country the to the process of manufacture.

W. DAWOOD.

*New-Yorker* observes: "The te for the best man every time. y the number of the St. Jacobs cy, that is the best remedy for known. Prof. Tice among oth-


CLOTHING.

# WHOLESALE CLOTHING!

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

202, 204, 206, 208, 210

FRANKLIN-ST.,

COR. ADAMS.

Manufacture the Best Goods, Carry the Largest Stock, Make the Lowest Prices, And Give the Best Terms.

5 off 60 days;
6 off 30 days;
7 off 10 days.

SCARES.

The best fitting Scarf ever made.

Special attachment for turned down collars.

Sample sent on application.

THOMAS & HAYDEN,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

254 Madison-st.

OYSTERS.

# OYSTERS.

RACE BROS.'

Oyster and Coffee House

Reopens To-day, Sept. 1.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS PRICELESS TO TRIBUNE BUILDING

The Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

YACHTS.

# YACHTS.

Schooner Yachts, Sloop Yachts, Steam Yachts, and Steam Launches for sale. Over two hundred vessels to select from at prices to suit purchasers. For inventories, descriptions, diagrams, and plans of cabins, apply to MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY, 35 Beaver-st., New York, or address O 31, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

**Proposals for Military Supplies.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 25, 1881.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the offices of the Purchasing Commissaries of Subsistence at St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1881, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, delivered at such places in St. Paul or Chicago as may be required, on or before September 22, 1881:

250 barrels pork, mess and light mess.
111,000 pounds bacon, short clear sides.
40,000 pounds beans, white, medium, in round-hooped barrels, or in "Tomlinson's" patent half-barrels, or in double sacks.
3,000 pounds peas, split, in barrels.
13,000 pounds rice, white, plump, and clean, in barrels, or in "Tomlinson's" patent half-barrels, or in double sacks.
25,000 pounds soap, laundry, hard and dry.
40,000 pounds salt, dairy, fine and dry, in barrels, or in double sacks.
4,000 pounds bacon, breakfast, covered.
17,000 pounds ham, sugar-cured, covered.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amounts to be purchased is reserved by the Government, and, with the consent of the bidders to whom awards are made, they may be increased.

Samples of all articles bid for, except the pork and bacon, must accompany the proposals, and (to be acceptable) must equal the standard samples to be seen at the offices mentioned above. On application at the same offices full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, kinds of packages required, blanks for proposals, etc., will be furnished.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——— (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army; and for deliveries in St. Paul, to the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, 316 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. MORGAN,
Major and C. S., U. S. Army,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

# To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed proposals are invited for the Clearing, Grading, Tieing, Tracklaying, Bridging, and Masonry of

**Sixty-five Miles of the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad,**

From Superior City, Wis., to a crossing of the North Wisconsin Railroad at or near Chandler, or for any portion of this work, to be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1882. Profiles, plans, etc., at office of the Railroad Company at Superior City. Proposals will be opened and contracts awarded the 5th, 10th, and 15th of September, and must be addressed to the Anglo-American Railway Contract Co., Superior City, Wis.

Two thousand Choppers, Shovelers, and Teams wanted by the day. Two dollars a day will be paid for good men.

H. G. ANGLE, President.

**Proposals for Cavalry Horses.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 23d, 1881.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minn., until 12 o'clock m., on Sept. 21, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at Saint Paul, Minn., one hundred and fifty (150) cavalry horses. Proposals for a less number than the whole required will be received.

A bond in the penal sum of $4,500.00 must accompany each proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and of these specifications, should be attached to the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank forms, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

WM. MYERS, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW BELVEDERE HOUSE

(EUROPEAN PLAN.)

A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE.

Fourth-st., corner 18th-st. (Union Square), N. Y.

This new and elegant establishment combines every possible feature of comfort, safety, health, and convenience, and in interior embellishment and completeness of detail is unsurpassed by any hotel in New York. The Cuisine is of the finest quality. Rooms en suite or single, beautifully furnished, and having all improvements, at moderate prices, according to location.

JOSEPH WEHRLE, Proprietor.

BEAVER LAKE RESORT Hartland, Wis. The owner will sell or lease as a bargain building sites for cottages, with privileges, access to lake, care of cottages during absence, special rates for board, etc. Address W. M. SCOVILLE, 58 West Monroe-st., Chicago.


# The Tribune.

THE President's condition yesterday was very favorable. He rested quietly, slept well, and for longer periods of time than for several days. His temperature and pulse showed decided signs of improvement, the pulse falling as low as 95,—lower than at any time since the 8th of August. He took rather more than the usual quantity of liquid nourishment, and swallowed the juice of a piece of beefsteak which he chewed. His wound looked healthy, and the condition of the parotid gland was as good as could be expected. The physicians felt greatly encouraged at the decided improvement in the patient's general condition. Last night the fever was less than on any night since he was wounded, and his temperature was about normal. The most hopeful symptom seems to be the improvement in the President's appetite and the excellent condition of his stomach.

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, and stationary or lower temperature for this region today.

THE Welsh National Festival, the Eisteddfod, was held at Merthyr Tydvil yesterday. Resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and with the American people on account of the continued prostration of the President were adopted with great unanimity.

DR. HAMILTON expressed himself well satisfied with the President's condition yesterday. The progress made by the patient, he said, was as great as could be expected, and there was nothing to weaken his confidence in the patient's ultimate recovery.

WHILE a party of farmers from Lockport, a village a few miles south of Terre Haute, Ind., were fishing in the Wabash River about twenty miles south of that city late Tuesday night four of them—Henry Berkard, Marshall Ferrell, Emery Lasple, and James Rudisell—were drowned.

ATLANTIC steamers which arrived at New York yesterday brought $2,300,000 worth of gold bullion from Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that $3,000,000 worth of gold bullion was quietly shipped at Hamburg for New York yesterday. The Suevia, which left Havre yesterday, brings $330,000 worth.

AN injunction was obtained yesterday by the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad Company restraining the city authorities of Richmond, Va., from supplying the waterworks of that city with water from a canal owned by the road. Unless a compromise is effected, Richmond will soon be without water.

THE Irish electors of Berwick, Sunderland, Durham, and Newcastle have, acting on Parnell's advice, agreed to vote against the Liberal candidate for North Durham, which will probably insure the success of Elliot, the Tory candidate, who was defeated at the general election by Col. Joicey, now deceased.

SAMUEL M. LAKE, Chief of Division of the Inspection Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, was removed yesterday, and John W. Green, late of the Treasury Department, was appointed in his stead. Postmaster-General James seems determined to weed Bradyism out of the Post-Office Department.

THE alleged corner on August wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was closed out yesterday much to the advantage of the so-called Cincinnati clique, who are reported to have made fully $3,000,000 by the operation. The affair was one of the boldest and most successfully managed in the history of the Chicago Board.

THE lowlands of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire are completely submerged, and the crops on them are utterly destroyed. The rainfall in some localities is estimated at 150 tons per acre in eighteen hours. The reports from other parts of England than those named are of an equally dismal and disheartening character.

SECRETARY HUNT will discharge the duties of Paymaster-General of the Navy, rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. George F. Cutter, until such time as the President is sufficiently recovered to be able to select a Paymaster-General. There are, it is hardly necessary to say, a very large number of applicants for the position.

SECRETARY WINDOM decided yesterday that there is no law or rule authorizing the redemption or exchange by the Treasury Department of any coins of the United States on account of their being mutilated. Mutilated silver coins will be paid for at the mints at their full bullion value, but this is all that can be done for the holders.

ALEXANDER MOSELY, for many years editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, is dead. Maj. George O. Marcy, of the firm of George O. Marcy & Co., of Chicago, died yesterday in Cleveland of inflammation of the bowels. Maj. Marcy commanded the First Connecticut Cavalry during the Sheridan raids in the Shenandoah Valley. He was only in his 44th year.

SEXTON, the Irish Land-Leaguer, addressed a meeting at Dublin yesterday, and said that as long as the Emergency Committee existed there would be no peace in Ireland. He also repeated that the Land League would not disband until landlordism was destroyed. Other speakers have talked in a similar strain since the passage of the Land act.

THE New York Republican State Central Committee met in New York City yesterday and decided to call a State convention for Oct. 5 at New York City. Vice-President Arthur, the Chairman of the committee, was not present at the meeting. The total number of delegates to the convention will be 493, of which New York City will send seventy-nine.

REPORTS of disasters during the storm of Saturday and Sunday off the South Atlantic coast continue to be received at Savannah, Charleston, and other points. Vessels arrive hourly, bringing with them members of the crew of some abandoned boat. Several small craft driven on the marshes along the coast by the violence of the storm have not been yet gotten off.

IN the opinion of some of the leading business-men of Chicago the business of this year will surpass that of any other year in the history of the Garden City. Merchants and manufacturers look forward to a brisk fall trade, and are preparing therefor. They do not believe that the crops are so short as to check purchases to any large extent. So far this year the business done in Chicago has been extraordinarily large. The opinions of the leading men in the various branches of trade are given at length on another page, and will repay perusal.

GEN. GRANT has declined for the present the reception tendered him by the people of Asbury Park, N. J., in consequence of the condition of President Garfield. He says that he would consider it unbecoming in him to participate in joyous festivals while the life of the President of the Nation hangs by a thread. Gen. Grant's declination and his reasons therefor do him honor.

TWENTY delegates, representing various districts of Russia, have been summoned to meet the Russian Council of State about the end of September, to give their views on the best plan to promote the migration of peasants from the thickly settled to the sparsely settled districts. The Russian Government will not favor migration except where it is rendered necessary by actual distress.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S telegram to Minister Lowell last evening was of a very reassuring character. He says that the President had had less fever last evening than at any time since he was wounded, and that the symptoms throughout the day were of the most encouraging character. So great has been the improvement that Mr. Blaine feels that one report daily will suffice for the future.

THE continued dry weather has had a very disastrous effect on the crops in nearly every part of the West and South. In Central Illinois and Indiana cattle are suffering much from scarcity of water. Drinking water has to be hauled for miles. In the mountain counties of Kentucky there has been an abundance of rain, however, and in these regions the crops are looking unusually fine.

THE Union Mail steamer Teuton, which arrived at Cape Town Monday last, after landing some of her passengers and embarking others, proceeded on her voyage to Algoa Bay, on the South African coast. She was driven on the rocks at Quoin Point yesterday, and of 200 souls on board only twenty-seven made their escape. Particulars of the terrible disaster have not come to hand at this writing.

CAPT. HOWGATE, whose stealings from the United States amount to about $500,000, is nowhere to be found, and it is believed that he has fled from the country in company with his mistress, leaving his bondsmen to settle with the United States Government. The saddest thing about the whole affair, perhaps, is the fact that Howgate leaves his poor wife with only $300, the amount allowed by the statute.

GUITEAU wrote a letter to District-Attorney Corkhill yesterday expressing great regret that he did not kill the President in the Vermont Avenue Church when he went there for that purpose. The villain says that he is sorry the President suffers so much, but a great deal more sorry that the President is not dead. Guiteau seems desirous of provoking somebody to stretch his neck, even though the President will not die.

REPORTS from various parts of the Province of Ontario indicate that the continued drouth has affected the crops very injuriously, and caused great inconvenience to farmers and others. Pastures are parched, root crops are endangered, and dairy products are much diminished. Streams and wells are dried up, and farmers are obliged to drive their cattle for miles for water. Bush fires are frequent, and are causing much damage.

THE officers of the Egyptian army are quarreling among themselves. The Sultan threatens in the event of military disturbance to address a note to the European Powers pointing out that he considers it his duty as Suzerain of Egypt to send 10,000 troops to that country to quell the disturbance and to maintain quiet and peace. France would probably make the sending of the troops a pretext for the occupation of Egypt, and then England would become interested.

NEW YORK and the surrounding States are suffering from the long-continued drouth, which is the most severe experienced for many years. Farmers have been compelled to dig their potatoes to save the crop, late potatoes have been entirely ruined, and many fruit and shade trees are dying. Wells, cisterns, and streams are dried up, and cattle require feeding. Bush fires are raging at many points, and the air is filled with smoke. The loss to the farmers is very great.

GEN. GRANT says there is no truth in the newspaper stories that he has had frequent consultations and conferences with Vice-President Arthur and other public men in New York in reference to political contingencies at Washington growing out of President Garfield's dangerous condition. He says that he has met Gen. Arthur only once since the attempt on the President's life, and then no one but the Vice-President and he were present. The ex-President says that no person is more concerned than Gen. Arthur at President Garfield's dangerous condition.

THOMAS LOWERRE, a printer, was shot dead by James B. Duncan at No. 375 Wabash Avenue in this city about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after a fierce struggle between the victim and his slayer. Duncan has been arrested, and claims to have shot Lowerre in self-defense. The circumstances which led to the tragedy seem wrapped in mystery, which has so far baffled the detectives and the reporters to unravel. The compositors of THE TRIBUNE, with whom Lowerre worked, bear testimony to his gentlemanly deportment and general good conduct, and have expressed their indignation at a report in an evening newspaper which represented him to have used coarse and profane expressions.

MR. BRAND, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has been decorated with the Order of the Bath. The London *Times* thinks that this is a sign that the Government and the country approve of Mr. Brand's rulings during the frequent turbulent scenes of the past session, and, further, that the Government will have no hesitation in conferring added powers on Mr. Brand. The *Daily News*, which doubtless speaks the sentiments of the thinking Liberals, who have read British history to some purpose, deprecates the decoration of the Speaker, and points out that it is out of harmony with Liberal principles and antecedents to confer honors on one who is so frequently called on to decide delicate questions. The *News* intimates that persons who have been dissatisfied with the Speaker's rulings will charge that the decoration is only a reward for his subserviency to the Government.

# THE PRESIDENT.

## By Far the Most Satisfactory Day for Three Weeks.

## The Pulse Reduced to 95, and the Fever Entirely Abated.

## Oyster Soup Obtained for the Patient, and Eaten with Relish.

## The Whole Aspect of the Case Greatly Improved in Twenty-four Hours.

## Popular Apprehension Over an Opening from the Gland into the Mouth.

## The Surgeons Unwilling to Admit the Slightest Danger from That Source.

WEDNESDAY.

HOW THE CASE APPEARED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The President, unless the surgeons are mistaken, is improving. They tell us that he has passed a better day than for some time past; that he takes his food with increased relish; and that the conditions are favorable. There is even talk again of removing him, so much has he improved since the crisis of last Saturday. The leading features in the President's case are still three—the swollen parotid gland, the stomach, and the wound. As to all of these the surgeons report progress, though the information as to the wound is not complete or satisfactory. The swelling in the gland of the neck, which Dr. Agnew described at its worst as resembling

SKIN DRAWN TIGHTLY OVER A HARD ROCK,

has so much yielded to treatment, or changed by the natural progress of the disease, that it has lost its hardness, and has become reduced two-thirds or three-fourths in size. The physicians differ in opinion to that extent. The pus has been discharged from this abscess freely during the day through the four incisions and through the ear. The only notable change was the discovery, at the evening dressing, that the disinfecting fluid used in washing out the abscess found its way into the mouth, which it did not do this morning, showing that an opening into the mouth has been spontaneously secured. The surgeons do not say in their bulletin whether that opening into the mouth is

DESIRABLE OR NOT,

but those who have carefully read the history of this case will remember that, at the time the parotid swelling first appeared, among the grave fears to be apprehended from it was noted the possibility that it might force its way through into the mouth, and that its discharge, by thus finding its way into the stomach, might cause nausea and be attended by bad results. The attention of

DR. BLISS

having been called tonight to this early apprehension, he said: "It is true that such an apprehension existed early in the history of the swelling, but that was before it was known that the abscess would suppurate and find a way to discharge the pus externally. There are now four external openings, and there is no danger that a sufficient amount of pus will find its way into the throat to cause trouble or even serious discomfort. Indeed, the opening was scarcely large enough to have been mentioned or to be talked about. The fluid was simply forced through in the washing, but not to a very large amount, and we apprehend no difficulty of any sort from that fact." Still it should also be remembered that the surgeons, when the parotid gland first appeared, spoke of it in public as a slight and inconsequential affair, that was to be expected, and should cause no fear; yet, since that time this swollen gland has brought the President

NEARER TO DEATH'S DOOR

than any other of the various complications of this wonderful case. The opening into the mouth through the throat from this parotid gland is certainly not desirable, and it is, of course, to be hoped that the surgeons are right in their declarations that it is of no consequence. But the same corrupting power which has eaten a small hole in the neck may continue until it makes a larger one. But should the swelling as rapidly diminish tomorrow as it has done today, doubtless

THIS OPENING INTO THE THROAT

will not be a cause for alarm. Should, however, the pus abandon the openings made by the incisions, and the one through the ear and discharge itself through the new hole that has just been made today into the throat, a new complication would arise, the serious character of which cannot at present be foretold. The surgeons think that the danger that this gland will slough off is past, or is rapidly passing, as the abscess is diminishing in size.

THE STOMACH

is rapidly gaining strength. The liquid food is taken and relished, and the President has so far recovered his taste that he is beginning to be somewhat of an epicurean in his fluid diet, and thinks that one kind of fluid is pleasanter to take than another. He realizes, however, that the fluid food is something like a dose of medicine after all, and has remarked once to one of the nurses, "What sort of stuff is this you are giving me?" Yesterday and day before he took a little milk-toast, which the doctors, perhaps to encourage their patient, called "solid food." Today he has been

PERMITTED TO CHEW A PIECE OF BEEFSTEAK

and to swallow the juice, but the time has not come yet when the surgeons think it safe to permit him to take solid food, and they do not expect to gain any very considerable amount of strength until he is able to take solid food.

THE ONLY NEWS FROM THE WOUND

is that there is some increase in the discharge of pus. It is not stated whether or not that discharge is healthy. If it had been healthy, and had ceased to be of that thin, watery, unfavorable character which has been noticed for the last ten days, the surgeons would scarcely have omitted to mention it. The wound has been dormant since the last relapse. Yesterday Dr. Boynton said that it looked as badly as it ever had. It was dry in appearance, which is an unfavorable sign, and the discharge was thin, unhealthy, and watery. Tonight, however, Col. Rockwell says; "You need not be concerned about the wound: it is beginning to do better. It is taking on the healthy, pinkish color again, and healthy granulation is beginning."

COL. ROCKWELL,

one of the genial optimists of the White House, thus speaks most cheering words as to the wound. The physicians do not say as much, and, after all, the President is sick because of that wound. The catheter still penetrates the wound to a depth of over one foot, showing that, even if granulation has recommenced, no perceptible fraction of the long channel from the mouth has been healed since the last crisis. In short, the work of healing the wound from the start has yet almost to begin. Meanwhile, the surgeons are agreed that the ball is not encysted, that it has not found a permanent harmless lodging-place, but that it is traveling about in some unknown direction toward some not definitly known place. Careful, anxious search is made for the ball every time the enema is administered, but as yet no trace of it can be found.

THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF

has been able to do more towards locating it within the last day or so than any of the doctors, for he has felt it, and has spoken of a peculiar soreness in a certain spot when being moved. The problem of the ball and the wound (the original problem in the case) yet remain unsolved. Yet the surgeons, who, of course, know the most about the case, now speak of them as secondary matters, and

DR. REYBURN,

is even reported as having said today that the question of the removal of the President is again being considered. Speaking of this, this evening, Dr. Bliss said: "Of course, it is not expected that he will be strong enough to be removed for a couple of weeks, but all are agreed as to the importance of removing him as soon as possible. He has not thus far been affected by malaria, as we are all convinced, but September begins tomorrow, and it is the worst month of the year in Washington, and one of the worst months for sick people. It will be important

TO REMOVE HIM AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE,

for he may be attacked by malaria in view of the fact that he is so much exposed to influences of that sort." Being asked whether he would be taken down the Potomac, or to some place in the interior, Dr. Bliss manifested a decided opposition to the water trip, and thought that the motion of the boat and the inevitable smell from the engine might unfavorably affect his stomach, particularly if he went outside the capes to sea, and he would not be especially benefited, certainly, by remaining in the river, as all the upper part of the river, particularly in September, is noted for malaria. The President

HAS HIS HEART SET UPON MENTOR,

and, having heard to-day that the physicians were again considering the propriety of removing him soon, stated that he would very much like to be taken to Mentor. He was notified that he could not be moved so far, particularly at first, and, although the physicians say nothing about it, there is an impression that Deer Park or Oakland, on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, may be selected. The place is noted for its healthfulness, and its hotels have accommodations which could not be readily found elsewhere in a mountainous country. Besides,

DEER PARK

is in the direction of Mentor, and it would be more easily reached by railroad than most other healthful places. The gaze of the Pennsylvania avenue street-railroad is such that a Pullman car could be brought to the White House gate and transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio Road without any difficulty, so that the President need not be carried upon a stretcher for a further distance than from the sick-room to the gate. The War Department has made all necessary arrangements to move the President upon the most improved appliances for the transportation of the wounded, and it is proposed that, if he is removed, to place a bed upon springs in the cars, so that he could be scarcely conscious of any jarring.

THE PRESIDENT WANTS ONE OF SISTER MARY'S DINNERS.

*Washington (Aug. 30) Special to New York Herald.*

Your correspondent saw Dr. Boynton tonight. The Doctor reassured me that "The improvement inaugurated two days ago has been maintained throughout the day and night, with a slight increase in strength and a better character of pulse; that the glandular trouble had also been doing better, showing a diminution in size, accompanied by a larger and freer flow of pus through the incisions and the opening in the ear. In speaking near the bedside I remarked that it would be well to have an additional supply of towels on the table. Col. Rockwell thereupon said: 'Yes, you should have a new supply purchased.' At this the President looked toward Col. Rockwell, and in a clear and comparatively strong voice said: 'You are the man, sir, to see to it.' I suppose you understand that Col. Rockwell is in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District of Columbia, and his office provides the White House with supplies of the character referred to."

"What does the President say to Mrs. Garfield?"

"Mrs. Garfield was sitting at the bedside today about the hour milk-porridge is given the patient. She asked him if there was anything he would like better than the porridge. He nodded his head in assent. She then requested him to tell her what it should be, but he fell into a doze before answering. Soon afterward, placing her hand on his forehead, she again requested the President to inform her what he desired in lieu of porridge. He awoke and said, "One of sister Mary's dinners."

"Is the President developing strength rapidly?"

"Well, there is no great change, but all is going well. His improvement is necessarily slow, but perfectly satisfactory. Although the parotid swelling is sore, it is not very painful. He takes fully six tablespoonfuls of porridge and from three to four tablespoonfuls of beef-tea, alternating every two hours, day and night."

## THE THREE BULLETINS.

8:30 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 31—8:30 a. m.—The President passed a tranquil night, and this morning his condition is quite as favorable as yesterday at the same hour. The pulse is 100; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON,
D. HAYES AGNEW.

12:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 31—12:30 p. m.—At the dressing of the President this morning the parotid swelling was found to be discharging freely. It looks well, and has materially diminished in size. The wound remains in about the same state. His general condition is evidently more favorable than at this hour yesterday. Pulse, 95; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 17.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
D. HAYES AGNEW,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON.

6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 31—6:30 p. m.—The President has passed a better day than for some time past. He has taken his food with increased relish, and the usual afternoon rise of temperature did not occur. At the evening dressing the fluid used to wash out the parotid abscess found its way into the mouth, which it did not do this morning, showing that the opening into the mouth has spontaneously occurred. The abscess is discharging freely and the swelling continues to diminish. There is some increase in the discharge of pus from the wound. Pulse, 100; temperature, 98.6; respiration 18.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON.

## GROWING SECURITY.

7:45 A. M. WEDNESDAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 31—7:45 a. m.—The President passed a comfortable night. This morning the swollen gland looks better, and other conditions are reported satisfactory. The pulse is reported at about 100.

10 A. M.

The surgeons regard the President's condition this morning with increased satisfaction and encouragement. The parotid swelling has steadily improved in appearance, and it is thought the patient has in all other respects gained ground slightly the past twenty-four hours. He is thus far having a quiet, comfortable day. Among the members of the Cabinet and the President's personal friends there is a growing feeling of encouragement and confidence, and it seems to be the general impression that by Saturday or Sunday, when the glandular swelling shall have ceased to be a hindrance, the patient will enter a stage of convalescence. Postmaster-General James called at the Executive Mansion this morning, but upon receiving the bulletin at the door he said: "That is good enough; I'll go to the department and go to work." And he drove away without coming up stairs. Dr. Agnew expects to return to Philadelphia this afternoon.

12:30 P. M.

The President's condition this morning is favorable, and shows little change from yesterday. The morning bulletin was very meagre in detail, and caused some dissatisfaction on that account. It is not thought, however, that any facts are concealed from the public. Marshal Henry, who just came from the White House, says that he just left Dr. Boynton, who told him he was satisfied with the way the case was progressing. The Marshal leaves for Ohio tonight on private business, and wants it understood that he does not go to bring the President's mother or children. He believes the President on the road to recovery, and thinks that there will be no setback now. A fall in the stock market this morning and the meagre bulletin started the rumor that the ball in the President's body had settled so low that it had been finally cut out, but this was denied at the White House on good authority.

3 P. M.

The patient's pulse at noon went down to 95, for the first time since the 8th of August, and is still below 100, with all other symptoms correspondingly favorable.

4 P. M.

Dr. Reyburn reports that the President has had a very favorable afternoon. He ate a plateful of soup about 3 o'clock, and has twice to-day chewed a small piece of beefsteak and swallowed the juice. There has been no material change in pulse or temperature, and all the symptoms continue favorable.

MIDNIGHT.

The situation at this hour is very encouraging. The President has had less fever tonight than on any other night since he was wounded. His temperature is about normal. His appetite is improving. He has taken some oyster soup, pains having been taken to have the oysters very fresh. There are no apprehensions from the opening of the gland into the mouth.

## STATE TELEGRAMS.

AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The following was sent this afternoon:

*Lowell, Minister, London:* The President's condition is very encouraging today. Pulse is down to 95—lower than it has been for several weeks. The temperature and respiration are normal. No adverse symptoms are apparent at this hour —2 p. m.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary.

AT NIGHT.

The following was sent to-night:

*Lowell, Minister, London:* The President has had less fever this evening than upon any previous evening since he was wounded. His temperature at 6 o'clock was normal. His entire day has been most encouraging in all his symptoms. Hereafter I shall send but one report daily.

BLAINE, Secretary.

*By the Western Associated Press.*

## GEN. GRANT.

HE DENIES THE REPORTS ABOUT CONSULTATIONS WITH ARTHUR REGARDING POLITICAL MATTERS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 31.—The attention of Gen. Grant has been called to various publications describing frequent visits on his part to Vice-President Arthur, and consultations with the Vice-President and other public men in reference to political contingencies in Washington. Gen. Grant requests the announcement that there is no truth in any of the statements. He had been present at no consultation, and knew of none. He had only seen Gen. Arthur once since the attempt on the President's life, at a brief morning call about three weeks since, and no one was present but the Vice-President. He had met no one, the General continued, who showed a more profound and sincere sorrow for the President's condition than the Vice-President. Gen. Grant did not believe there had been any consultations of the character described between Gen. Arthur and his political friends. Gen. Arthur could have no sane friend who would intrude such a subject upon him, and he is the last man who would submit to such an intrusion.

ASBURY PARK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—In consequence of the condition of President Garfield, Gen. Grant will not attend the meeting and reception tendered him by the citizens of Asbury Park Thursday evening. He states that he will not appear at a public reception when the country is in despair over the prostrate body of its Chief Magistrate, whose life seems to hang by a thread.

## THE ASSASIN.

HIS ANTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Guiteau continues as devilish as ever. He has written a letter to the District-Attorney in which he expresses his increased regret that he was not able to kill the President while in church, and thus secure his death on the instant. He says he is sorry that he suffers so much, and a good deal more sorry that he is not dead.

THE REVOLVER.

After the President was shot, the revolver used by Guiteau was taken by District-Attorney Corkhill from police headquarters, and a complaint was then made by the police that the chain of evidence had been broken, as the officer who had taken the pistol from the assasin, and who, according to custom, should have kept possession of it, could not now identify it. The pistol is now locked up in the District-Attorney's safe. The question as to his right to take the pistol has been reopened by a request to Maj. Brock, by one of the District Commissioners, to make a report in the case.

COL. CORKHILL

was asked to-day if he intended to comply with the reported demand of the District Commissioners that the pistol used by Guiteau be turned over to the police authorities. He said he did not intend to give the pistol up by any means. On the morning of the shooting he said there was a hearing before Judges Wylie, James, and Hagner, when the pistol was fully identified. He regarded the action of the District Commissioners in the matter as absurd, and the result of a desire for notoriety on their part. Maj. Brock, of the Police Department, states, in relation to the taking away of the pistol used by Guiteau from police headquarters by District-Attorney Corkhill, that it was done without his knowledge or consent; that, although it was an irregular manner of gaining possession of it, yet he does not think it will affect the testimony which may be brought out in the case at the trial

# NEW YORK.

## Proceedings of the New York State Republican Committee.

## The State Convention Will Be Held in New York City in October.

## Comment on the Omission of the Committee to Take Notice of the Assassination.

## A Billion Dollars More Business This August than in August of 1880.

## Views of an English Member of Parliament on the Land Bill and Free Trade.

## A Motion to Be Made to Dismiss the Suits by Ex-Rebels Against Ben Butler.

## A Stronger Feeling Manifests Itself in the Produce and Provision Markets.

## The City's Finances as Exhibited by the Annual Report of the Controller.

### REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THE METROPOLIS IN OCTOBER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Republican State Committee, which held its meeting here today, did several things which will not alone surprise the party in this State, but astonish the country at large. The session was apparently a harmonious one, and the business before it, the naming of the place and time for holding the next State Convention, was dispatched with apparent ease and with no more than the customary amount of difference usual to such gatherings. So far as the time for holding the convention was concerned, the opinion of the committee was somewhat divided between the middle of September and early in October, the latter finally carrying the point, and the 5th of that month being designated. On the point of location, however, the action of the committee was unprecedented. There had, as I telegraphed THE TRIBUNE on Monday last, been serious general talk that

NEW YORK CITY MIGHT BE SELECTED,

but there were few who would believe that any such outcome of the committee's deliberations would result. There never had been a meeting of the State Convention here, and it was not believed that pressure enough could be brought to bear to bring about such an end. Still on the first ballot, with Rochester and Utica, and other points seeking the honor, New York "won the cake," and will witness the gathering of the delegations on the date above named. "So the next State Convention is to be held in the city, is it?" remarked Thurlow Weed tonight, his interest yet keenly alive in events political. "Well, that is something never done before by the Republican party or the Whigs, as I recollect. Why I cannot say. I don't think the question was ever raised. It always seemed to be a sort of unwritten law that the conventions should go to some of the interior cities—to Utica or Syracuse, for example.

A POPULAR PREJUDICE HAS EXISTED

against making out a ticket at Albany because of the influence centering there in the interests of the State Administration. But I don't think any other place has ever been off the list. The reason New York was never selected is, I think, chiefly, if not wholly, because New York never sought the honor."

There was quite a gathering of prominent Republicans at the committee rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, among them being Collector Robertson, Ex-Superintendent of Insurance Smythe, Speaker Sharpe, Sheridan Shook, Solon B. Smith, William H. Laycraft, Edward M. Johnson, William B. Sirrell of Buffalo, Thomas C. Platt, Gen. John N. Knapp, Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller, A. B. Johnson, and E. G. Hurlbert. It was expected that

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

would be present, he being the Chairman of the Committee, but he sent word stating that business would prevent, and so ex-Senator Platt was called to the chair. There was a rumor prevailing in the early hours that Mr. Arthur would resign, but the subsequent proceedings proved this to be unfounded, notwithstanding the fact that it is the impression of a large proportion of the party that it would be the best thing he could do, and that he should not have delayed his active withdrawal from partisan politics even as long as this. As to the propriety of Mr. Arthur's resigning the position there can hardly be two opinions. The Vice-President of the United States ought under any circumstances to be above

THE BROILS AND INTRIGUES OF CAMPAIGN MANAGEMENT.

At the present time, when the possibility of his being summoned to take the place of the Chief Executive is the subject of most concern in the public mind, he ought especially to be relieved from such undignified tasks. If he had resigned the Chairmanship when elected as Vice-President, and kept himself aloof from the employments which commonly attach to the place, he would have been much better qualified in the public estimation to assume the powers and duties which will devolve upon him in the event of President Garfield's death. Next to the fixing of the place and date for the convention, the important work of the convention centred upon the reapportionment of delegates upon the Republican vote cast at the Presidential election last year. Under this new apportionment

THE DELEGATION FROM NEW YORK CITY IS INCREASED

94, or from 55 to 79. Kings County also gains 12, her delegation being now 46. The entire delegation to the convention this year will be 486, a gain of 43 over last year. At the convention held in Syracuse July 8, 1868, it was decided that the apportionment should be made upon the vote at the Presidential election in 1868, and every four years after, on a basis of one delegate to each Assembly district, and one additional delegate for every 1,500 votes or fractional part of 1,500 votes more than 750 Republican votes polled in such district. The apportionment made last year was a mistake, which arose because the Gubernatorial election formerly was held at the same time as the Presidential election. There was little talk among the politicians present about possible

CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE OFFICES

to be elected this year. The officers to be chosen are a Secretary of State, in place of Joseph B. Carr; a Controller, in place of James B. Wadsworth; a Treasurer, in place of Nathan D. Wendell; an Attorney-General, in place of Hamilton Ward; a State Engineer, in place of Horatio Seymour, Jr.; and an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the term of fourteen years, in place of Francis M. Finch. It was said that Wendell and Ward would not be candidates for reelection, but there were no names suggested for either of these places. So much for what the committee did. What it did not do is the most astounding thing in the history of the party, and creates more comment and adverse criticism, no doubt, than any former action of the contending factions. Not one word was uttered in committee and no attempt was made to introduce a resolution concerning

THE AWFUL AFFLICTION THAT HAS OVERTAKEN PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

It was understood some days ago that several gentlemen had prepared resolutions of sympathy, but during the committee's sessions none was introduced, and the failure to take suitable action on this matter is tonight made the subject of much unfavorable criticism. Even though the majority had no inclination to speak in sympathetic tones concerning the President's terrible infliction and the Nation's impending calamity, it was thought the minority, or anti-Conkling element, would have made an attempt to place themselves on record. But the record is one of silence only. When the committee adjourned, among the earliest inquiries made by the newspaper men and a few of the politicians who stood about the door of the committee room was; "Did the committee pass any resolution in regard to the President?" As no reference had been made to the President in any way during the proceedings, the answer of all the members was the same. Collector Robertson said he looked for it, believing a representative body of Republicans

SHOULD AT THIS TIME EXPRESS SOME CONCERN

about the health of the Chief Magistrate elected by the party. Gen. Sharpe had expected a resolution of sympathy, and would have come prepared with one if he had not been satisfied that such a resolution would be in the hands of the committee and be offered. Mr. Baker, of Plattsburg, was also disappointed because no expression of sympathy was given by the thirty-one Republicans who represented the whole party in the State. Mr. J. W. Vrooman considered it an unfortunate oversight. Why the members who were unfavorable to the adoption of such a resolution did not ask for time to draft and introduce such a one when they found that none had been introduced and the committee was about to adjourn, was not clearly explained. Clerk Johnson, Mr. J. S. Smart, Mr. John F. Smythe, and Mr. T. C. Platt, and others thought that while there would have been no objection to such a resolution, the fact that

THE MEETING WAS PURELY A BUSINESS ONE,

with few features of general public interest, would account for the failure to introduce a resolution concerning the health of the President. Some of the Stalwart gentlemen in the hall considered it entirely proper that there had been no departure from the business of the committee to say anything about the President or anybody else. Whatever may have been the opinion of these gentlemen, the fact that the State Committee had met and adjourned without making a note of the briefest kind about the imminent peril in which the President now lies was taken up and commented on about the hotel as an evidence of extraordinary indifference, to say the least. Col. George Bliss, one of Arthur's closest friends, gave this explanation of the neglect to pass the resolutions referred to: "I did expect that such resolutions would be adopted. In my best judgment, it seems well that they were omitted. What has politics to do with this great National sorrow?

IT IS A MATTER THAT BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE,

the whole people, and the less politicians dare to meddle with it the better will it be for themselves. For them to touch it is to degrade it. It is a matter outside and above all politics, and no clique or faction may profit by it. Nor will it be well for any to attempt it." The veteran Republican Thurlow Weed, in discussing the action of the committee tonight, asked the reporter of the *Times:* "What action did the State Committee take regarding President Garfield?"

"None," was the answer.

None. Can you be in earnest? That, sir, is most extraordinary. It will dest——. Yes, it will de——. But no. I will not say too much. I am amazed beyond expression. I am mortified beyond degree. To think that such a responsible body of men, representing the Republicans of New York, should ignore this matter is too much for my patience.

IT IS A CLASH WITH PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The whole country is alive touching this one subject, and the Republican party has everything to lose by condemning it. How dared sane men to act in this way? I declare I never was petrified so astonished. Their inaction shows a want of all general impulses and honorable sympathies. I don't see how the committeemen could leave their seats so forgetting their duty. Yes, I must confess a great disappointment and a great mortification. This shameful disregard of the right course will not be without its consequences. The people will condemn the omission of the committee and will not be likely to listen to excuses. I blame no faction. All factions were represented in the committee, and all are equally responsible for this extraordinary blunder, or worse than blunder. It is amazing that

NOT ONE MAN WAS THERE WHO DARED TO RISE

to a sense of what was demanded, and it is as mortifying as it is amazing. Mark my prophecy. The Democrats will not overlook the matter. They will not fail to express their sympathies with President Garfield and the Nation that suffers with him, and their expressions will not be without effect. I tell you, sir, the work of today is almost suicidal. Advantages are given the opposition by which they will profit, and greatly. I am grieved, I am grieved."

If the reports and opinions of members of the committee and other Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today can be relied upon as correct, the condition of the party in nearly all parts of the State is such as to justify the expectation that the New York Republicans will go into the next campaign with good feeling and a determination to show that the party is superior to small personal controversies, and that it is desirous of maintaining the record made in the fall election of 1880. As against this, I may place the rather vigorous statement of the Hon. Carl Schurz made today: "The organization of the Republican party of New York, as represented by the State Committee,

IS CONTROLLED BY MR. CONKLING,

Mr. Arthur, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Platt, and the faction so disastrously beaten in the recent Senatorial election at Albany. Their supremacy in the committee is maintained by a rotton-borough organization in the City and County of New York as un-Republican as that of Tammany Hall. This organization has long since ceased to be representative of the party, and is fit for nothing, in the opinion of some of its ablest and oldest members, but to be knocked down and dragged out. It is now confronted by a reorganized Democracy, by a party which asks for popular support upon the ground that it excludes no Democrat, either directly or indirectly, from its highest or its lowest counsels, and that

IT HAS NO 'BOSS.'

Now the Republican party in New York City would have been 'bossed' to death before this time had not the Democratic party been 'bossed' even more disastrously. If the latter is to be relieved from autocratic rule, as now seems probable, the former must be emancipated also, else the unattached voters will go to the party which offers them the best chance to count as integers in the work of government instead of ciphers. The Republican majority at the last election in the State was only 21-100 of 1 per cent, and its plurality only 1 9-10 per cent. Such margins are too narrow to be trifled with."

PRESS COMMENT.

Speaking of the action of the committee the *Tribune* says: "It is said—and the statement may as well be frankly met—that the the choice of New York City was carried through the committee in order that the powerful influence of the New York machine might be used to aid the friends of Mr. Conkling, and that, also, Mr. Conkling himself, and especially Gen. Arthur, may be able to use their influence with the convention without being delegates and without having any open connection with the gathering. Gen. Arthur, it is said, could not go to Saratoga to help the enemies of the Administration without causing a second scandal like that of Albany; but, in New York, he could perhaps hold much the same relations with members of the convention without giving tangible evidence of an impropriety. For ourselves, we shall refuse to believe that he contemplates a course so unworthy of himself, of the high office he holds, and the still higher office to which he may yet, by a dread event, be called."

### EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY FOR MIDSUMMER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—From the *Public:* Complete returns from distant cities for the month which ended last night have not been received. At New York the exchanges for the month amount to $3,535,804,054, against $2,390,761,848 in August, 1880, an increase of 48.9 per cent over last year. After deducting double the market value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges for the month amount to $2,578,459,208, against $1,648,478,098 in August of last year, a gain of 57 per cent. Hence the increase in exchanges not due to stock transactions was greater at New York than the increase of aggregate exchanges. At several other cities, also, the increase of exchanges for the month was remarkably large, and there is no doubt the aggregate of exchanges for the month, when ascertained, will be found in excess of the aggregate for any previous August. During last week Worcester was the only city which reported any decrease in the amount of exchanges in comparison with the corresponding week of last year. The increase at seven cities was over 50 per cent; at New Orleans it rose to 91.1 per cent; at Milwaukee 83.8 per cent; at Kansas City it was 71.9 per cent; while New York and Louisville gain over 60 per cent, and Boston and Memphis over 50 per cent. The aggregate outside of New York, though often exceeded this year, is very large for midsummer and has never been equaled in any week up to December. The following shows the amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending Aug. 30, and at all other cities for the week ending Aug. 29:

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | $859,367,412 |
| Boston | 73,392,983 |
| Philadelphia | 47,065,482 |
| Chicago | 46,496,944 |
| St. Louis | 16,364,102 |
| Cincinnati | 15,097,500 |
| San Francisco | 14,974,329 |
| Baltimore | 13,558,960 |
| New Orleans | 7,000,297 |
| Milwaukee | 7,000,817 |
| Louisville | 7,464,555 |
| Pittsburg | 5,425,000 |
| Providence | 3,265,000 |
| Kansas City | 3,108,000 |
| Cleveland | 2,042,347 |
| Indianapolis | 1,911,000 |
| New Haven | 887,226 |
| Worcester | 506,627 |
| Memphis | 386,386 |
| Lowell | 329,258 |
| Syracuse | 305,401 |
| Total | $1,130,345,735 |
| Outside New York | 271,178,323 |

It is not necessary to dwell upon returns, the meaning of which is so plain. They show a condition of extraordinary activity for the season, and that in every part of the country. Baltimore is the only city which may possibly report smaller transactions for the month than in August, 1880, and the difference there is less than $1,000 for the four weeks ending Aug. 27. Everywhere else the gain has been so large and so steady as to leave no room for doubt as to substantial improvement in the business. Now that the wheat speculation, which has shown unhealthy inflated dealings at some Western cities, appears to have terminated, it may be said business throughout the country is not only large beyond all precedent for the season, but in all important branches unusually healthy.

### PRODUCE.

A STRONGER FEELING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—There was a stronger feeling in the produce and provision markets here to-day at the opening, as well as in Chicago, on a better speculative demand, as the tendency was bullish in corn, on the buying of strong parties, and there is talk of a clique taking hold of it for higher prices than yet reached. On this the market advanced 1⅞ cents, and wheat sympathized 1 cent. In this market deliveries do not seem to play so important a part as in Chicago, and hence the stronger feeling in the face of a light export demand, as fine weather was reported in England last night, and, though somewhat unsettled again this morning, shippers' orders did not show any pressing demand. Oats sympathized with corn 1@⅛ cent on a fair speculative demand, together with some for export to France, with which

THE CLIQUE HAVE COME TO TERMS

at 49½ cents, though the best previous bid noted by us the other day was 37c@38 cents. This looks like a further export outlet. There was a little corner in rye today. Power had the boys short "just a few loads," which he kindly let them off on at $1.05 per bushel after they had hunted Jersey City and the Central elevators over for the desired article.

In land there are a number of September contracts still unfilled, showing that, with all the deliveries made, there is still a short interest here to be covered. Tomorrow the last bugbear which has been used in the market and been shaken at the bulls by the clique will have been removed, and then there will no doubt be seen a lively race between the September and seller year shorts to cover their contracts. At the same time it is probable that there will be large deliveries of oats by the clique tomorrow, unless they have changed their minds within a week. The market being stronger may indicate they will not.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Hon. Samuel Morley, well known as a British philanthropist, and a member of Parliament for Bristol, England, is now in New York. He comes accompanied by his son, Arnold Morley, who is also a member of Parliament, sitting in that body for Nottingham. Mr. Morley is on his first visit to the United States, and makes the run over for health and recreation, and also for the purpose of looking into our republican institutions. He will visit the principal cities, going as far west as San Francisco. Speaking of the proposed settlement of the Irish question today, he said he believed the great trouble was over, particularly now that the agitators of the League party are willing to give the new Land act a trial. To his mind, Mr. Parnell would indeed be very unwise in endeavoring to create further trouble among the Irish people. For instead of getting any

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE,

he would lose all, and he was glad to see such men as Dillon withdraw from further exciting meetings. Mr. Morley says the anti-free trade movement will cause no excitement in England. "You will find out," he says, "in the course of a little time that the American policy is not all that it is supposed to be. You people here are just as anxious to get rid of their products of every kind as the English people are to receive them. We have to get some equivalent for all this trading; and, if it cannot be done direct with this country, then a plan must be devised for getting it through the English colonies." Mr. Morley said that he thought the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Irish land question was very fortunate, even if they did have to give in to the House of Commons, as it

WOULD SURELY END IN TROUBLE

had they rejected the bill in its important features. He said plainly that England was making a great stride in regard her general administrative principles, and at the same time would not admit of any encroachments either by foreign or home opponents. Mr. Morley also made some remarks upon the co-operative system which has been so lately introduced into England, and he is desirous that some system may be devised to give employés a share in the profits of the houses with which they are connected. He referred to a remarkable case in point in a company in France which had about 1,500 employés.

IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT,

after paying 10 per cent on the capital, one-half of the remainder goes to those employed by the company and the other half to the shareholders. Mr. Morley intends to leave this day or two with his son and niece for Newport, where he will spend three or four days. He will then visit Saratoga, Boston, the White Mountains, and Montreal. He will go afterward to Iowa, and return thence to New York.

### BEN BUTLER.

SUITS BY EX-REBELS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Assistant United States District-Attorney Conkling this afternoon began the preparation of an argument on a motion to dismiss certain actions now pending in the United States Circuit Court against Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to recover in all $475,000 damages. John H. Lester, now of New York, but formerly of Virginia, has two actions, one for $75,000 and the other for $100,000 damages. During the War it was discovered that Lester assisted in the manufacture of arms for the Confederate Government.

HE WAS TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

and sentenced to ten years imprisonment with ball and chain and his property confiscated. Francis M. Fiske had an action for $300,000 damages for property, including machinery, molasses, household utensils, etc., confiscated by order of the President. The motion to dismiss will be made on the ground that the defendant acted in accordance with the proclamation of the President in confiscating the property of the plaintiff, and was, therefore, not liable to prosecution for damages.

### THE CITY'S FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The annual report of the Controller of New York, published today, presents some interesting figures in the matter of the city's finances. The total funded debt, including the debt of the towns annexed in 1874 from Westchester County, except revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, is $135,100,907. There are securities and cash in the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt in the sum of $35,700,933, thus leaving the net funded debt at $99,390,974. During the past year there was a reduction of the net funded debt to the amount of $4,164,420. The investments and

CASH IN THE SINKING FUND

for the redemption of the city debt have increased $1,339,512.29 during the year ending July 31, 1881, as follows: July 31, 1881, amount of sinking fund, $35,700,932.58; July 31, 1880, amount of sinking fund, $34,361,420.29; increase, $1,339,512.29. It is estimated that within the next twenty years the revenues of the sinking fund will so greatly increase that the amount of its accumulations will be sufficient to extinguish the whole present city debt. The total amount of the assessed valuations of real and personal estate within the City and County of New York subject to taxation in 1881 is $1,185,948,098, against $1,143,765,227 in 1880, making a total increase of $42,182,871.87. The total amount of taxes on real estate remaining unpaid was $8,233,945. A comparison of the expenses of the City and County Governments for 1881 with 1880 is as follows: In 1880 it cost $15,702,960 to run the City Government; in 1881, $33,512,663.

### ITEMS.

CHICAGOANS AT NEWPORT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Chicagoans at Newport: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burnett, Miss Jennie Adsit, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fitts, Mrs. C. H. Kebbens.

THE ELEVATED ROADS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—John C. Watson, of Boston, in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the Manhattan Railroad Company, filed a bill of complaint today in the United States Court against the New York, Manhattan, and Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Companies, and also against John F. Dillon and Amos L. Hopkins as Receiver of the Manhattan Company. Watson says he owns 600 shares of the value of $60,000 capital stock in the Manhattan Railroad Company, and asks that the tripartite agreement made between the three companies should be declared null and void; that the basis between these companies should be canceled, and that an accounting may be had under the operations of the lease; that the New York Elevated Railroad Company be sued to pay the Manhattan Railroad Company or its Receivers such sums as may be found to be due, and that the same company may be decreed to deliver up to be canceled 65,000 shares of the capital stock of the Manhattan Railroad Company, or in event of its inability to do so, may be ordered to pay to the Manhattan Railroad Company the sum of $6,500,000 and interest thereon from May 20, 1879, and that the Metropolitan Company may be decreed to do the same.

INVENTORY FILED.

Receiver James W. Husted, of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company, has filed his inventory of the company's assets: They consist of 119 acres of land, the monster hotel containing 1,200 rooms, an engine-house, watering-tanks, bathing pavilion, and a pier 500 feet long and 300 feet wide. There is a mortgage on the property of $72,000, and 700 bonds of $1,000 each are outstanding against the company. The mechanics' liens amount to $246,441, and the judgments against the company aggregate $4,800. Under order of the Court, the Receiver was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $625,000, and $361,360 have been issued. Insurance on the property is $112,250.

IMMIGRANTS.

Two thousand one hundred and nineteen immigrants were landed at Castle Garden today.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING $100,000.

A warrant for the rearrest of ex-Secretary Stuart, of the Brooklyn Board of Education, was issued today. He is now charged with the embezzlement of $107,500.

MORE GOLD.

The arrivals of gold from Europe today amounted to $2,309,000.

### THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

**An Exceedingly Gloomy Outlook Results from the Heavy Rains Recently.**

*Special Cable.*

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Jennings' cable special says: It is still raining. This is now the third week of this calamitous storm, and all hope of half a harvest has been abandoned. Some authorities say the crop will will be less than that of 1879, and nearly all agree that we shall be compelled to import as much this year as we did then. The storms have cleared the grouse-moors of sportsmen, and partridge-shooting, which begins tomorrow, is also likely to be a failure. The farmers' clubs in Norfolk and Suffolk report that the cut grain is now worthless and the standing grain reduced to pulp. In the last riding of Yorkshire and the South of Scotland the "stooks" are in many places floating in the fields. In Devonshire the destruction is complete. In Cheshire 95 per cent of the wheat has not yet been housed, and most of it is now worthless. In Lincolnshire the fields are flooded, and mildew is eating up the grain. In the midland and southern counties the cut grain has sprouted, and grave fears are felt for the root crops, which are literally under water. At Darlington, in Durham, it is estimated that the rainfall of the past eighteen hours has been equal to 150 tons per acre. Oats and barley were mostly housed in the South before the rains set in, but in the midland and northern counties they are almost destroyed.

There is still considerable disorder in Tipperary. For some days past Orangemen, in the pay of the Landlords' Emergency Committee, have been at work on the property of Mr. Henry D. Head, Justice of the Peace, at Ballyfinane, near Nenagh, and on the estates of several other "boycotted" landlords at Roscrea. Conflicts have occurred between the Orangemen and the local Leaguers, and the two year-old and three-year-old factions have also taken a hand in the trouble. A large force of police are on the ground. Mr. Sexton, speaking at today's meeting of the Land League at Dublin, said before the country settled down the Emergency Committee of the Property Defense Association should be disbanded.

**Alive in Their Graves—Two Brothers in a Caved Well Make Verbal Wills.**

*Nebraska (Neb.) Pioneer.*

Mr. G. Wiard, who has just returned from O'Neil City, informs us that the two Biglow brothers, who resided in town for a while this spring before going to their homesteads near Atkinson, Holt County, were buried in a well at that place on the 28th ult. by the caving in of the quicksand through which the well had been sunk, the curbing not being of sufficient strength to resist the pressure.

Although one was severely injured by the timbers, he survived until the Saturday morning following, and the other, who was not injured, lived until that evening, when their strength was exhausted, and death released them from misery. Although twenty-eight feet from the surface of the ground, they could make themselves heard, and gave directions regarding the disposal of their property, advising their wives, who were sisters, to go back to their old home East, where they would be happier and more comfortable.

There were more rescuers than could work at one time, and frequent changes of hands were made, all being done that mortal could do, but of no avail, the brothers being fully aware that help could not reach them in time. They died calmly and manfully, taking their fate as true men do. They were exhumed on Sunday and buried.

# FIRE RECORD.

## The Entire Town of Sierraville, on the Pacific Coast, Burned Up.

## Three Hundred Thousand Dollars May Possibly Cover the Losses.

## A Fierce Blaze Raging in the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

## Many Rigs and a Large Amount of Oil Already Destroyed.

## The Fire Communicates to the Woods and Threatens Wholesale Destruction.

## Other Fires of More or Less Consequence in Different Sections of the Country.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

TRUCKEE, Aug. 31.—A dispatch just received from Sierraville, Sierra County, says a fire originated in the store of Jolsen at 5:15 p. m. today, and the whole of the town is destroyed. The losses will reach at least $200,000. At the present moment the store of Nichols & Co. is burning inside, and about fifty kegs of powder are stored therein. A heavy explosion is momentarily expected. Within ten minutes after the alarm was given the whole town was ablaze. A 2-year-old child of S. T. Barton was burned to death.

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 31.—The oil country is being scourged with a series of destructive fires. Tonight sparks from a locomotive on the Kendall & Eldred Railroad set fire to an oil-well near Baker's Trestle. The flames spread rapidly, and at this writing thirty rigs and about 3,000 barrels of oil have been consumed. The drouth has made a scarcity of water, and the fire is still raging, threatening the wholesale destruction of oil property. Forest fires are raging at various points near Bradford. Gangs of men are fighting the flames, but they are working against desperate odds. If the fire at Baker's Trestle is not got under control soon, several monster iron tanks in the vicinity will go up in smoke.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 235 at 2:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning a kettle of tar in the rear of No. 3646 Wabash avenue, belonging to Cheatham & Ham, roofers. Damage $50.

The alarm from Box 89 at 2:42 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the engine-room of the Imperial Mills, at the corner of Dearborn and Sixteenth streets, owned and occupied by Douglass & Stewart. Cause, unknown. Damage to building and machinery, $200.

The alarm from Box 434 at 8:30 yesterday morning was caused by some shaving catching fire in a mysterious manner in the new two-story brick building at the southeast corner of Ashland avenue and Van Horn street, owned by Joseph Chick. There was a small damage to the flooring in the basement.

The alarm from Box 288 at 2:30 yesterday morning was sent in by Private Watchman James D. Tyrrell upon the discovery of fire in the one-story and basement brick building at Nos. 15, 15, and 17 Jefferson street, occupied as follows: First floor of No. 13 by Breitling, Schneider & Co., manufacturers of copper and sheet-iron; Nos. 15 and 17 by T. W. McFarland, galvanized iron; and basement by W. S. Thatcher, brassmolder. The fire originated upon the premises of the latter; cause, unknown. The damage to the building, which is owned by H. H. Pitts, will not exceed $100. Breitling & Co. lose about $200 on stock, and the other two occupants about $50 each.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Fire today destroyed the rag warehouse of Davis & Co. Davis states that his stock was worth $10,000; that his loss will be two-thirds of its full value. On the stock of Davis & Co. there was an insurance of $2,000. The building, a two-story brick, owned by Jacob Priddle, was valued at about $5,000. Priddle had an insurance of $2,000, and this amount will cover the total loss.

AT BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 31.—A special to the *Daily Eagle* from Big Rapids says that James G. McElwee's manufactory of picture frames in that city burned this morning. Loss estimated at $20,000, fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Some fifty men are thrown out of employment. A warehouse close by, filled with manufactured goods, was saved.

AT COVINGTON, GA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—This morning at 2 o'clock a large portion of the business part of the town of Covington, situated on the Georgia road, forty miles from Atlanta, was destroyed by fire. Owing to Covington being without facilities for extinguishing fire, the buildings, as well as their contents, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which there was partial insurance.

AT BETHANY, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BETHANY, Ill., Aug. 31.—A fire here this morning destroyed Mrs. N. J. Freeland's dwelling, E. Stable & Sons' dwelling and harness-shop, and William Scofield's barber-shop. It originated in a defective flue. Loss, $2,300; no insurance.

NEAR WASHINGTON, IND.

SHOALS, Ind., Aug. 31.—About noon today a steam-thrasher belonging to Mr. Lilly, said working on the farm of Richard Graham, near Washington, Ind., set fire to some straw, and the machine, straw-stack, and Graham's crop of wheat were burned.

AT CLOVERLAND, IND.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 31.—The flouring-mill at Cloverland burned today. Loss, $8,000; insured for $5,500.

**He Took an Interest.**

*Peck's Sun.*

A traveling man sends us a joke which we do not remember of seeing in print. Two commercial agents met at the depot with their grips, when one said: "Hello, John, where have you been?" John said that he had been laying off, but now he had an interest in the business, and was going on the road again. The friend congratulated him on having gained the proud position of partner in one of the largest houses in Milwaukee, which was making money hand over fist, when John broke in by saying: "No, I am not a partner; but the old man told me if I didn't take more interest in the business he would bounce me, so I have concluded to take an interest in it hereafter. Good day."

**The Poetess, Ella Wheeler.**

*Boston (Aug. 28) Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel.*

While calling upon my esteemed friend, Mr. Charles E. Ward, literary editor of the *Transcript*, a day or two ago, there entered the fair Milwaukee poetess above named. Miss Ella had, like thousands of others in the West, taken advantage of the present rating "war of rates" between the railroads, and was paying a hasty visit to his literary bleeck. The young lady appeared to be in the very best of spirits, and was seemingly enjoying every moment of her holiday, and was improving the time to the very best advantage by visits to the homes of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Dr. Holmes, and others of the brighter literary lights of this section. Miss Wheeler stated that she has in press by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, a volume of her works in prose and verse, which will be issued some time in October. These include her novel "Maurine" and her poems, and altogether constitute an exceedingly valuable addition to Western literature. The fair poetess appeared reasonably and modestly hopeful of securing the public's favor for the forthcoming venture, and let us hope that she may secure it. The young lady's visit to the New England metropolis was an exceedingly brief but pleasant one, and I hope that its results may be a fresh impetus lent to her inspiration, and a wider range of thought upon which to draw for future efforts.

### MILLINERS' TREASURES.

**A Large Seizure of Smuggled Dress and Fancy Goods.**

*New York Times, Aug. 30.*

A group of five milliners and modistes came into this port on Saturday afternoon as cabin passengers on board the steamship Britannic, from Liverpool. No one on board, or at least very few persons, knew that the ladies were milliners, but soon after the steamer's arrival in port the Customs Inspectors paid their respects to the milliners, and it is no mere figure of speech to say that "they made the feathers fly." Three of the milliners were inclined to give the Government a fair chance for existence, and when asked if they had any dutiable goods in their trunks they said they might have, and promptly revealed the contents. There were found sundry silks, ribbons, feathers, and things, and the ladies paid $300 or $400 each to the Government, and took their goods away with them. Each of the five milliners was registered on the passenger-list simply as "Miss" So and So, without any initial letters. One of them was Miss MacDonald, of Baltimore. When she was asked concerning her baggage, she said she had no dutiable goods. Then the Inspectors administered to her the usual oath on her "declaration," and the lady declared on that oath that she had no goods liable to pay tribute to the United States. For some reason the Inspectors were led to doubt the lady's statement. Miss MacDonald's three trunks were accordingly searched, and when the inspectors got their arms in them up to the elbows they fancied they had struck a section of a Parisian fashion bazaar. They shut down the lids hastily and seized the trunks. Then they turned their attention to Miss Denning's trunks, and in them they found more wonders in feathers, silks, satins, laces, and fancy goods. The matter looked so very suspicious that it was decided that Miss MacDonald and Miss Denning should undergo a personal search. Of course, Inspector Edgar, who is bold enough to chase a pirate all over a ship's deck if need be, could not very well search a couple of ladies, and Mrs. Gennie Ferris, a female Customs Inspector, undertook that task. She found a few articles, pieces of lace and silk, concealed about the ladies, but when she began to examine the other goods in the trunks she seemed like a magician from the manner in which she brought forth rare fabrics from places where they did not seem to be. The trunks were sent to the seizure-room in the Custom-house, and the milliners went away from the pier crying.

A table twenty feet long was not large enough to hold the contents of a single trunk belonging to Miss MacDonald when it was unpacked in the seizure-room yesterday. There were ten splendid dresses of silk, satin, velvet, and brocade, two or three of them trimmed with fine silk Spanish lace seven or eight inches deep, and all worth $1,500. Mrs. Ferris began to look at the dresses, and from beneath the flounces she drew whole pieces of black Spanish lace twenty or thirty yards long, neatly folded and sewed under the flounces. Inside the bosom of a beautiful white Cashmere dress she found several pieces of Duchesse point lace. She picked up a lady's black chip hat trimmed with the head, breast, and tail of a golden-breasted heron, and in five minutes she held five herons of different metallic hues in her hands. They had been fastened one upon the other on the hat. Mrs. Ferris actually discovered and uncovered things so fast in this way that it seemed as though she was going to make a wagon-load out of a trunkful of goods. When they were all exposed they made a gorgeous display. Among the most delicately beautiful things were a dozen of more silken chenille mantillas, in exquisit shades of white, pearl, blue, salmon, pink, and cardinal. Then there were superb ostrich plumes, worth $3 or $4 apiece in Europe, and handsome ostrich pompons. About one of the black lace dresses there was draped a flounce or sash made of rich black brocade silk. Mrs. Ferris unpinned it and found it uncovered something like twenty-five yards in a single piece. There was gold thread and iridescent braids and fringes in whole pieces, silk and satin corsets, jet beads, jet and iridescent bead passementerie, silk stockings of magnificent quality and colors, rare handkerchiefs, velvet brocades, feather-trimmed velvet muffs, a "perfect duck" of a French silk plush "poke" bonnet, and a very handsome fawn-colored felt bonnet, both elaborately decked with plumes and bead trimming. There were, beside, dressing-cases, chests of toilet powders, velvet brushes, tortoise-shell back combs, and scares of other articles. The contents of Miss MacDonald's trunks are roughly estimated to be worth $3,500, but no inventory or appraisement has yet been made. Miss Denning is said to be a milliner doing business in this city, and known as Susan J. Denning. Her trunks were also richly laden with goods quite as elegant and costly as those in Miss MacDonald's trunks, but there were not so many articles and less of a variety. They were roughly valued at $1,200 to $1,500. Before the milliners get their beautiful goods out of the hands of the Government they will find it would have been cheaper to pay the duties. Furthermore, they have rendered themselves liable to civil and criminal prosecution for penalties and imprisonment.

**Wise Theatrical Animals.**

*London Sporting News.*

The stories of intelligent dogs and horses have reminded the stage-manager of the Gaiety Theatre of some curious instances of perception which have occurred at Mr. Hollingshead's house. Some time ago a donkey was introduced into a musical piece. Every evening the owner, an enterprising costermonger, brought the animal to the theatre at a certain hour and left it at the wing. When the actress went on for her song the donkey accompanied her—not on any musical instrument; and the melody being ended, Neddy went with her away. One evening, however, his master brought him earlier than usual, and left him at the wing, apparently waiting for the customary number. Seeing a supposed that the creature would stay there quietly until he was taken on for the song, but it so happened that the air of the ditty occurred in the introductory part of the act, and Neddy pricked up his ears. Surely this was his cue? He had seen enough of the theatre to know the awkwardness of a stage wait, and as his usual companion was not there he determined to go on alone. On he went and vigorously resented the efforts of those whom he took to be bigger donkeys than himself, who tried to drag him off. When the song was finished, to everybody's astonishment he made his exit, and was heartily persuaded to stay and go on in the proper scene, which no doubt he regarded as an encore. The companion story is of a pony. He had a small part in "The Grand Casimir," and when first taken to the theatre the stage-manager asked whether he had any fancies or peculiarities that could be gratified? His master thought not, but admitted that the pony had a weakness for a glass of beer. A pint of sound malt liquor was kindly ordered, and a carpenter was charged to give the pony drink every evening. During the rehearsals the practice was observed, and much appreciated by the pet pupil, who went about his duties in an affable

## HOWGATE.

as Stolen Half a Million
d Fled from the Coun-
try.

mily Is Left with $300
owed to It by the
Statute.

Accompanied by His Mis-
ress—Their Indecent Sat-
urnalia.

d Bonds—How to Get Cash for
Clipped Silver Coins.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—The How-
al is daily growing worse. When
leased on $40,000 bail, he left for
t, and has not since been heard of.
ve been made to discover his where-
hout success, and his bondsmen,
pprehensive, have caused his per-
erty to be levied upon. The Gov-
had already seized his real estate
his bondsmen had thought that
d be secured, but they had failed
necessary legal steps to give them
n. Some $70,000 additional appro-
f public funds by Howgate has
vered within a day or two, making
mount not far from

ALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

he officers visited the house to
evy, they discovered that the very
ixture with which he had fitted the
ent of his mistress had been re-
d, it is since learned, was sold, and
eds taken by Howgate. In the
this magnificent furniture was
atively poor furniture which had
d from the house in which his
ily had resided. In search-
premises for valuables
amount of indecent pictures of
and his late mistress were found.
inion of the United States officers
gate has fled to Canada, and that
ss accompanied him. He is be-
ave

TAKEN WITH HIM $22,000

hich he realized by the sale of all
le personal effects, and the conver-
me securities which he had in
has left his wife and family desti-
ut anything in the world but the
urniture and personal property
made exempt from seizure
statute. The theory of the
that Howgate's purpose in going
roit to Washington was to put a
pon the matter, in the expectation
uld be released upon low bail, or
recognizance, in view of the fact

EAT MANY FRIENDS HERE,

he could then convert all of his
d escape. This failed in nearly
ulars except the one of escape,
thing more than $100,000 has
zed by the Government on
of the alleged embezzlement.
required to give $41,000 bonds,
ndsmen are good for it, and was
secure for himself as stated but
$22,000, instead of the something
00 which it was evident he ex-
be able to raise.

OF THE WONDERFUL THINGS

exposure is that it was possible for
to have appropriated such an
money without detection. But he
o have special legislation for the
vice, and its accounts were not
n the general way. He was him-
cially auditor and disbursing agent,
ress was so lax with regard to the
he accomplished his purpose with-
erence.

THER NEWS OF THE DAY.

*to the Western Associated Press.*

GTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Paymaster-
George F. Cutter has been placed on
l list. There are among the officers
corps eligible a large number of
for the position. No appointment
le, however, until the President is
. In the interim Secretary Hunt
arge the duties of Paymaster-Gen-
Navy.

troller of Currency today author-
irst National Bank of Greensburg,
mmence business with a capital of

e close of business today there had
ved at the Treasury Department
of coupon 5 per cent bonds and
registered 5 per cent bonds,
tion under the 103d and 104th calls
y. It is ordered that persons
have packages restamped must
ication to the Collector for the dis-
ich the packages are situated. Ap-
all cases will be required to be
ed by evidence in detail as to how
were lost or destroyed.
-bank notes redeemed during Au-
pared with the corresponding
year:

r circulation assorted and
o banks of issue.....$ 207,600
t for circulation assorted
ved to Controller of Cur-
destruction and replace-
new notes..... 3,481,886
illed, liquidating, and re-
ks deposited in the Treas-
United States..... 10,529,005
r August.....$ 4,742,300
1,078,800

Windom today decided that there
or regulation authorizing the re-
ar exchange by the Treasury De-
of any coins of the United States
t of their being mutilated, but
ilver coins would be purchased as
ny mint of the United States, and
ed that holders of such coin can
e of them to brokers or dealers in
, in which case of course their
vary according to the amount of
e pieces and the current price of
on. The Department can suggest
lief to the holders of such muti-
Public officers are not expected
d to receive any coin so mutilated
for circulation, except by pur-
e mint, as before stated.
d. Lake, Chief of the Division of
office of the Second Assistant
-General, was to-day removed and
reen, late of the Treasury Depart-
ited to succeed Lake.

### ish Dinner and Drink.

*d King's Letter Boston Journal.*

the country folk—the parsons and
and innumerable daughters and the
ristocracy whom we saw assembled
ook the heat rather philosophically.
bserve that it made the slightest
ith their consumption of claret and
of which they drank floods.
me about the 12,000,000 of bot-
pse drank in Great Britain last year!
at England is thirsty for alcohols,
en, women, and children consume
rmous quantities, from morning to
well into the night. How it would
d Massachusetts Puritan, who has
ied, stare to see the sums which
family of means will spend on its
d then after dinner they trun-
ums and all, to theatres, where
aid $2.50 each for seats at perform-
begin a little before 9 and are over
And then they come home to the
We suppers—and lots of it. No ices
d then at dinner; no iced teas
sparkling thinnesses; but wines
and liquors with "spirits," pow-
rk to overcome the will of
. It seemed to me that the
adly served, but as the heat quite
y appetite I refused to be guided
sions on that particular occasion,
imitate, to the outward seeming, in
he Continental fashion of dinners
e, served in courses, but careful
shows that the cooks regard the
of no consequence whatever,
rated all their attention on the in-
beef or mutton. The fish, even
dest of these London hotels, is al-
detestably served; soups, divided
nge of the waiters, I suppose, into
"clear," are rarely first-class
only fair. And in fruit, Londer
ished Paris.

## CRIMINAL NEWS.

### Brief History Leading Up to the Recent Milwaukee Tragedy.

### Interview in St. Louis with the Murdered Woman's Husband.

### A Sad Tale of Marital Infidelity and Domestic Ruin.

### A Young Man Assasinated by Unknown Parties Near Lafayette, Indiana.

### The Perpetrators of a Murder Committed Last May Arrested in Arkansas.

#### THE MILWAUKEE TRAGEDY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning Herman Hilden, the 18-year-old boy who murdered Bonaventura Krimmer, his stepfather, and then shot his mother, on the South Side in this city at 10 o'clock last night, awakened a day policeman with whom he was acquainted and requested that he place him under arrest, which was done. The boy simply said his mother had acted so badly that he could not stand and see it go on any longer, and that he purchased two revolvers in St. Louis, where he has lived for a year or more, and came to Milwaukee expressly to kill either one or both of the parties. The inquest on Krimmer, who was shot through the heart, will take place tomorrow. The mother is yet alive, although the ball pierced her abdomen, and, ranging around it, came out at the back. There are hopes that she may yet recover, although she is very low. The general supposition is that the mind of the boy has been impaired for some time, and that it is now very weak. In the jail he acts as though nothing had taken place, and refuses to talk with reporters about the tragedy. His father was formerly a well-known and wealthy wool-spinner in Germany, but some years ago his wife took their three children and came clandestinely to America. He followed, but could never reclaim her. They lived together awhile, but she took up with the man Krimmer, and a great scandal was the outgrowth. Her husband went to the dogs, and she then got a divorce and married Krimmer last 4th of July. Her first husband is now a waiter in a St. Louis dive. It is claimed that Herman, who did the deadly act, has made threats more than a year ago that he would kill her and her last husband before he got through with them.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The following telegram was received this morning from Milwaukee: "About 10:30 last night a man named Herman Hilden, a German, shot and instantly killed Paul Kimmer, and mortally wounded his mother, Mrs. Paul Kimmer, at the residence of the Kimmers, No. 569 Clinton street. Hilden was at once arrested. It was learned that Hilden was from St. Louis, and arrived here last Saturday evening with the intention of murdering his mother and Kimmer, for he did not go to the house until to-night about ten minutes before he did the shooting. He endeavored to escape but was caught." Your correspondent, upon learning the above, worked up the St. Louis part of the tragedy. Herman Hilden, who did the shooting, has been engaged for upwards of a year past at the Planters' House saloon as barkeeper. His father, Sebastian Hilden, is a waiter at the Monkey saloon and restaurant, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. He knew nothing whatever of the tragedy until a copy of the telegram from Milwaukee was shown him. After a momentary agitation Hilden exclaimed in German: "I did not know that Herman was in Milwaukee. He was there a few weeks since on a visit, but he is here now. You had better inquire at the Planters' bar. If he is not there he must have gone back. It may be true that he shot Kimmer for running my wife away." An inquiry at the Planters' bar elicited the fact that young Hilden had left his situation on Sunday afternoon, and, after spending a portion of the day following among his acquaintances, had taken the evening train on Monday for Milwaukee. Hilden's father was hunted up again. He said: "My wife has been the ruin of me and my family, and now she is the cause of my son Herman being behind the bars at Milwaukee. A few years ago I was a wealthy man, doing a large business as a wool-spinner in the old country at Kroppingen, Wurtemberg. We were comfortably domiciled, and we had four children, all boys. My wife was a handsome woman, fond of attention and flattery, and very much given to flirtation with other men. She carried on scandalously with a prominent railroad man in the old country. I had occasion once to visit my native place, on the borders of Belgium, and left my wife and family behind in Kroppingen. During my absence my wife packed up every thing, gathered the children together, took all the money that she could lay hands on, and set sail for America. I followed my family as soon as I could settle up my business affairs, and found them all located at Milwaukee. We all lived together again, and I started in the saloon business. After a time my wife got acquainted with Paul Kimmer, the man that you say my son shot and killed last night. Kimmer was at that time a teacher in the St. Joseph's Catholic school. He had been married before and had three daughters. His attentions to my wife soon became matter of public scandal in Milwaukee, and in the end he was dismissed from his position as teacher. My saloon business suffered from all this, and I got crazed with family trouble, and one thing and another broke me up. When I could no longer support my wife she took the two boys, Herman and Oscar, and came down to St. Louis. She was very soon followed here by Kimmer and his three daughters, and, as they were all musically inclined, Kimmer organized a troupe, consisting of himself, my wife, his three daughters, and my son Oscar. They played for some time at Gregory's winter garden. Herman stayed there for a while, then got into the Milwaukee dives in connection with his mother and Kimmer, and he quit Gregory's. After breaking up in Milwaukee I came down here myself and got work as a waiter. My wife, my son Oscar, and the Kimmers, after getting through with their engagement at the winter garden, eighteen months ago, went back to Milwaukee. Then my wife, without my knowledge, got a divorce in the Milwaukee courts on the ground of failure to support, and, after that, took up regularly with Kimmer. Herman is about 18 years old now. During our troubles he always took sides with me, and said that his mother had treated me shamefully. The lad was worried very much on my account, and at last he appears to have done something desperate. I am only sorry for him, for my wife has forfeited all my respect long since. I hope that Herman's employer will say a good word for him. He was an honest lad."

#### CHARGED WITH MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 31.—Kate Merrick, keeper of a notorious den of prostitution on the levee, was arrested this afternoon, together with a brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, named Charles Reyder, charged with having murdered an unknown man found in the river near this city last May. Chief of Police George Coval has been industriously working up the case. Today, through statements and confessions of inmates of the house, he secured sufficient testimony to warrant the arrest. It appears from the statement that the victim was drugged and robbed of $375 and a silver watch and chain. Discovering that the drug had taken fatal effect, Merrick induced Reyder and a companion who has not been arrested to throw the body into the river, giving each $10. An examination takes place tomorrow.

#### ASSASINATED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 31.—This morning the lifeless body of John Hooper, a young unmarried man living in Randolph Township, this county, was found lying in the road near his home. His horse, still bridled and saddled, stood beside him. It was thought that he had been thrown, but investigation showed he had been shot twice—once through the heart. The indications were that he had been dead several hours. He was last seen alive on his way home, having been to Romney to do trading. No doubt exists that Hooper was assassinated. The authorities of Tippecanoe County are trying to unravel the mystery, but so far unsuccessfully.

#### ARIZONA OUTLAWS.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Aug. 31.—A Deming dispatch says there is reason to believe that there were a number of white men in the supposed band of savages who made the recent raid in which George Daly was killed. This is inferred from the language used by some of them, and also from the appreciation shown by them for specie and bank-notes.

#### BURGLARS GALORE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 31.—Several houses were entered by burglars last night and relieved of a large sum of money and valuables. For the past few nights robberies have been numerous.

#### ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 31.—William Nye, of Lebanon, tried to murder his wife and mother-in-law, but the pistol was out of order. He then killed himself.

## AMUSEMENTS.

#### BARNUM'S.

"We are going to kill a woman tonight," said D. S. Thomas yesterday to a TRIBUNE representative, "and if you'll come over to the tents with me I'll show you just how we do it, and I'll let you see some other interesting things, too, that are not down on the program or advertisements."

Thomas, it may be unnecessary to state, is the press agent of the great Barnum-London consolidation whose mammoth tents now pitched on the Lake-Front twice swallow up and twice disgorge every day about 15,000 of Chicago's people.

The invitation was accepted, but the newspaper man looked in vain for the slaughtering of the female, though fearing on numerous occasions during the evening that he was about to witness a daring equestrian, acrobat, or trapeze artist bid an everlasting and terrible adieu to the world. The visitor did, however, see more than was promised of fascinating novelty, and the absence of gore made it all the more enjoyable and interesting to remember. He saw all that those who paid their admission fee saw, and a good deal more that was beyond the reach of the general throng. The eager crowds that rush gaping through the tents and then hold down the seats while one feature after another goes and comes from the arena have little idea of how much there is that might be seen inside the ropes and beyond the sacred hangings of the dressing tent. Books could be and doubtless have been written about what the audience does not see at a circus. And what a thing it is for the visitor last night to crawl in under and about the canvas, wriggle through tangles of rope, and walk boldly past doorkeepers without being made to show ticket or pass, and without anyone daring to offer objections—all because of his guide, whose face is not only familiar to all the performers and attendants of the "Great Consolidated," but to every showman in the country.

The side-show was visited first, where the scribe was introduced to and chatted with all the human curiosities to be seen. Sprague, the living skeleton, complained, while lazily fanning himself, that he felt the heat more with his forty-six pounds of skin and bone than did his daughter Elia, a pert little miss weighing 230, who stood near by, looking the very perfection of comfort and jollity. Before passing on to the seven-foot-high Zulu boy, Thomas pointed to a glass case with the observation: "There's the original Feejee mermaid with which Barnum humbugged the people of New York so many years ago—it's a curiosity from that fact alone"; and then, pointing to the aged leader of the Indian band, he said: "We don't advertise it, but that is old Deerfoot who made such a wonderful record as a runner in England when he was in his prime."

The flaxen-haired Albino girls gracefully acknowledged an introduction, and so did Illawara, the bushy-headed octoroon, who stood beside her colored sister with a beard. They care very about Illawara that she is devoutly religious, and firmly believes that the President will recover because she has prayed for him.

While the visitor and his guide were talking with the armless man and the one with an eight-foot-long beard, the former reached out with his right foot and nipped Thomas' walking-stick, which was held between the toes as if by a vise.

Nearly an hour had slipped away before the attractions of the side-show were abandoned for the larger tents. The dressing tent was entered next. It is almost large enough for an ordinary circus. To tell all that was seen going on there would require unlimited space, in the area were scores of horses, here and there a trick elephant or other animal, gaudily-attired performers, banners, carpets, flags, jugglers' appliances, ladders, and, in fact, all that is to be seen in the three rings during the evening was there in a quieter but orderly mass. In the gentlemen's dressing-room the visitor saw acrobats, gymnasts, clowns, contortionists, wrestlers, and riders deep in the mysteries of getting inside of tights and spangles and other unheard-of contrivances. In the ladies' dressing-room the visitor saw—nothing, because he was not allowed to enter. He waited, nevertheless, to be formally presented to a number of the lady performers, who chatted away in such an easy and entertaining manner as almost to make the visitor believe himself in a drawing-room.

From the dressing-tent a visit was made to the menagerie and museum. How much could be said of the many stories told by Thomas about the purchase of the different animals and prices paid! No one knows what a stupendous undertaking it is to organize a menagerie until one learns that the occupant of a single cage costs perhaps $15,000, while salaries of performers vary from $50 to $450 a week.

Chang, the Chinese giant, talked to the visitor in tolerably good English, exhibited with pride his finely embroidered attire—the work, he said, of his girl in the Old Country—and shook his fist at a boy who called out to him, "Hello, washee-washee!"

Gen. Tom Thumb and his wife each piped a cordial welcome, and the little lady exhibited the famous miniature watch, shaped like a leaf and with diamond and emerald adornments, that was presented to her by friends when her marriage to the General was celebrated.

The number of people employed in the "Great Consolidated" is 630, while the horses number 310, total daily expenses averaging $4,500. As Thomas was leaving the grounds after the show was over he directed attention to the man who was shrieking out the wonders to be seen in the side-show and said: "He gets $75 a week just for talking that way two or three times a day."

#### "EVICTION" LITIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—William McKay Lomasuey, a dealer in second-hand books and curio, of this city, secured an injunction to-day restraining Charles E. Verner and William B. Barton from the further presentation of their play, "Eviction," at the Park Theatre here. Lomasuey claims to be the author of a play copyrighted under the same title a year last April. The Verner-Barton company came here from Chicago, opening last Monday night. Lomasuey only claims right to the title, and the company is producing the play heretofore given by them this evening under the title, "Wiristhrue." It is possible that the affair will be compromised.

#### STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Canada, from Havre, and the Nevada, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Wieland, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the Braunschweig, from Bremen.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Devonia and City of London, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Arrived, the State of Florida, from Glasgow.

#### RICHMOND'S WATER.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—Application was filed a few days ago by the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad in the Hustings Court for an injunction to restrain the City of Richmond from taking water from the canal through the waste-gate recently opened by the Mayor for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the city water-works. The case was decided today against the city, the Court granting the prayer of the petition. Unless some compromise can be effected the supply must be cut off Monday next and the city be without water.

## THE RAILROADS.

### The Eastern Trunk Lines Knuckling Down to Their Western Brethren's Ultimatum.

### General Manager Wheeler, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Selects His Lieutenants.

### The Route of the Belt Line to Be Built by the Chicago Railroads.

### The Strike on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Approaching an End.

#### COMING TO TERMS.

It becomes more certain every hour that the differences between the Western and Eastern trunk-lines regarding the emigrant business will be amicably adjusted, and that the ultimatum of the Western lines to refuse to accept tickets from such of the Eastern lines as have not acceded to the Western lines' terms by Sept. 1 will not need to be enforced. The Pennsylvania Railroad acceded to the Western lines' demands some time ago. The Erie announced a few days ago that it would accept their terms, but under protest. A dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. L. M. Cole, General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, stating that his company would accept the terms of the letter of Aug. 22, also under protest, and suggesting that a conference should be held between the Eastern and Western lines to talk over these matters at as early a date as possible. As it was not quite clear what part of the letter the Baltimore & Ohio would accept—the part which relates to the withdrawal of tickets, or the part which refers to the payment of claims—Commissioner Dixon telegraphed back to Mr. Cole, asking for further light. A reply was received that the Baltimore & Ohio would pay the claims and comply with the rules of the Association. This leaves but the New York Central to be heard from. As all the other Eastern lines have now come to terms, it will have no other alternative but to accept the terms of the Western Association, as it cannot well make the fight alone.

The Western Association meets again this morning to take final action in the matter. If the New York Central has not been heard from by that time, orders will be issued to conductors to refuse to honor the tickets from that road. It is not believed, however, that such action will be necessary. Traffic-Manager Hayden, of the New York Central, has promised to give a decisive answer by this morning, and there is hardly a doubt that it will be similar to those of the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio—namely, that it accepts the terms of the ultimatum, but does so under protest.

The Eastern roads, however, do not mean to allow the matter to rest here. They are now making efforts to bring about a meeting between the General Managers of the Eastern and Western lines, to establish a more satisfactory arrangement regarding the emigrant business. The General Managers of the Western roads received a letter yesterday from the Erie, asking whether it would be convenient for them to hold a meeting at Niagara Falls Sept. 14. The General Managers referred the matter to Commissioner Dixon, and so informed the Erie. Mr. Dixon will lay the matter before the meeting to-day, in order that the General Passenger and Ticket Agents may take such action thereon as they see fit. It is not probable that the meeting will be held Sept. 14, as requested by the Erie, since the convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association of the United States will be held at St. Louis about that time. It is likely that a meeting for that purpose will be held at Long Branch about that time, or that a meeting will be arranged to be held at some other point at a later date.

#### DOING GOOD WORK.

It is but a short time since Mr. C. C. Wheeler, of this city, assumed charge of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and already he gives a good account of himself, as was to have been expected. Ever since he assumed charge of this valuable property he has been busily engaged in studying up and acquainting himself with the wants and needs of the road under his charge. He seems to have discovered soon after taking hold that a reorganization of the various departments, especially the operating departments, was absolutely necessary to insure greater efficiency and make the road more popular with its patrons. He has just issued a batch of circulars announcing a number of changes to take effect Sept. 1.

Mr. D. J. Chase has been appointed Superintendent of the entire line and branches. He will have charge of the train and station service and all employés in said service, also all time-tables and connections with other railroads.

Mr. A. A. Robinson, Chief Engineer, will remove his headquarters to Topeka, and will have charge of track, buildings, bridges, and water-service departments, and construction. All employés in these departments will be subject to Mr. Robinson's directions.

The Telegraph Department requiring the exclusive attention of Mr. E. B. Gemmell as Superintendent, that gentleman is relieved of his present duties as Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and will henceforth give his entire time to the telegraph service.

The line between Coolidge and Pueblo, including the road to Rockvale (also between La Junta and Raton), will be hereafter known as the Colorado Division. Mr. W. W. Borst, the Superintendent of this division, will have his headquarters at La Junta. Raton will also be under the charge of the Superintendent of the Colorado Division.

The line between Raton and Wallace will be hereafter known as the Las Vegas Division. Mr. Thomas J. Seely is appointed Division Superintendent, with headquarters at Las Vegas. Wallace will be under the charge of the Superintendent of the Las Vegas Division.

The lines west of Wallace will be hereafter known as the Rio Grande Division. Mr. Fred Leach Jr. is appointed Superintendent of this division, with headquarters at San Marcial.

#### THE RAILROADS' BELT LINE.

The Executive Committee of the Railroads' Belt-Line Company held a meeting yesterday at the Burlington offices for the purpose of receiving the report of the surveyors, who have been in the field for the last few months locating the line, and to make arrangements for further work. The surveyors reported that they had located the line. According to the report, it will begin on the North Side, near Ravenswood, where it connects with the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern. It crosses the Milwaukee & St. Paul near Montrose, and the Northwestern's Iowa Division near the car-shops. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will be crossed a little east of Hawthorne; the Chicago & Alton near Brighton; the Pan-Handle near South Lynn; the Wabash, Rock Island, Western Indiana, and Grand Trunk near Auburn Station; the Illinois Central and Michigan Central one mile southwest of Grand Crossing; the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne a little to the southeast of Grand Crossing; and the Baltimore & Ohio, also southeast of Grand Crossing. From this point it will run to the North Chicago steel works, at South Chicago. Thence a branch will be run to Brown's Rolling-Mills, and another to Pullman.

The Engineer's report was received and approved. It was then agreed to go ahead and procure the right of way and take preliminary steps for the construction of the line.

#### BONDED.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad having been "bonded" as a common carrier of imported merchandise in bond, Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the road, issues the following instruction to agents regarding the handling of such freight:

Less than carloads—All packages containing bonded merchandise must be strapped, corded, and sealed with customs seals; also all casks containing liquids of any kind must have bungs and other openings properly sealed, and great care must be taken to observe that all are in proper condition and are not disturbed or broken in transit. Freight not properly strapped, corded, and sealed will not be received.

Carloads—Cars containing bonded freight will must go through to destination without transfer. Customs seals must in no case be broken or disturbed, except under supervision of a duly authorized customs officer, except when in cases of wreck, where cars must be ditched and it becomes imperatively necessary, when the conductors of trains may break seals and transfer property, making affidavit of the fact, as also to the checking and condition of property. Should cars become disabled, or for other reason it becomes necessary to make a transfer, station agents will report the fact at once to this office, when a customs officer will be sent to supervise the breaking of seals and the checking of property and resealing car.

Billing—Transfer sheets, or shipping bills, must in all cases be accompanied by a customs manifest, which must agree in every particular as to consignor, consignee, marks, etc., with the billing. This customs manifest must accompany the way-bill, and both must in all cases go with the car. Way-bills must also have notations, showing what papers are attached, as also noted inside and outside "bonded freight." Upon arrival of bonded freight at destination, the agent of the company will report the arrival of such freight to the customs officer with the customs manifest, and will make delivery of the freight to him and take his receipt in regular form, which will be kept on file in his (the agent's) office as a part of the records. Delivery will in no case be made to consignee until you have got the customs officer's receipt and order for delivery.

#### EXPOSITION RATES.

Mr. A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, announces that during the continuance of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition and the Chicago Fair his company will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return in connection with an admission ticket to the exposition at one and one-third fare, adding enough to make the rate terminate in an "0" or "5." An admission ticket to the exposition must always be sold with an excursion ticket, and the price of same—25 cents—added to the railroad fare. All stations in Illinois and Iowa, except as noted below, will sell as above Sept. 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, and 28, Oct. 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, and 19, good to return until the following Mondays. In addition to above, all stations in Illinois will sell (with exceptions noted below) Sept. 15, 16, and 17, good to return until the following Mondays.

In addition to all of above dates, Freeport to Dixon, and stations from Homewood to Dolton, inclusive, will sell Sept. 10 and 24, good to return until Sept. 12 and 26, respectively, and Oct. 1, 8, 15, and 22, good to return until Oct. 3, 10, 17, and 24 respectively.

La Salle will sell on the following dates, without regard to dates above given: Sept. 7, 8, 9, and 10, good to return on or before Sept. 12; Sept. 14, 15, 16, and 17, good to return on or before Sept. 19; Sept. 24, good return on or before Sept. 26; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, good to return on or before Oct. 3; Oct. 8, good to return on or before Oct. 10; Oct. 10, 11, 12, and 13, good to return on or before Oct. 17; Oct. 20, 21, and 22, good to return on or before Oct. 24.

#### THE ERIE STRIKE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The strike of the men on the Buffalo Division of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway is rapidly approaching an end. The company has consented to take back some of the strikers at their former wages, with the stipulation that there be no further offensive division upon the part of the former. The departments of labor are being filled with a force of new men. Most of the new switchmen applied to the company have been taken back at their old wages, but very few of them were wanted. They were plainly told that their places were nearly filled, or, in plain words, the company had nothing for them, and could find such sweet consolation as fellowship misery alone can give. There may be reason in this affair of the Erie switchmen and parties contemplating a strike may profitably. Some of the rejected switchmen think they could have gone to work at their old wages had they been willing, but they preferred to see their places hopelessly filled than do that. The subjoined special has been received from Olean: "The switchmen at this place received notice from the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company that their pay would be raised to $1.80 per day, the same as the wages received by the men at Hornellsville & Meadville switchmen on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company have not offered any advance. The men are waiting the return of Mr. S. S. Cooper, General Superintendent, and thought the company will do likewise.

#### THE TRUNK LINES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The probability of a war of the freight war by the Western roads makes no particular comment among the officials of the trunk lines in this city, but apparent that they are watching the situation very closely and with much more interest than they would like the public to know. "We don't care what they do," said a high official of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, "because it is a nest of lunatics, and nearly all of them have violated pledges more times than there are days in the year during the past three years. Nothing new, and, if inaugurated, will simply amount to a renewal of the old tariff not affect the trunk lines to any great extent. In fact, I don't think it will affect all by the five great roads extending from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to the West."

#### T., N. A. & C. R. R.

LOUISVILLE, Ind., Aug. 31.—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad will run into Jeffersonville on an independent track within a few weeks. The work of laying the road-bed will be begun as soon as the surveys can be made.

#### THE WABASH.

PEORIA, Aug. 31.—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway has added four sleeping-cars to the equipment of its passengers on through trains east and west, and will have first-class food and service.

#### A BILL PASSED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—A bill to incorporate the Cincinnati & Georgia Railroad passed the Senate to-day without amendment. The vote was almost unanimous.

#### CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Southern Railway Commissioners will award the lease of the road to-morrow.

#### ITEMS.

Mr. Robinson, late of Leadville, has become the position of Northwestern Traffic Agent for the Great Western Railroad.

Mr. Strong, Vice-President of the Atchison & Santa Fé Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He left last evening for the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne.

Mr. Mey has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Grande Division of the Atchison & Santa Fé Railroad, to take effect Sept. 1. His headquarters will be at Las Vegas, N. M.

Mr. Stevens, formerly of the Chicago & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed Southwestern Traveling Passenger Agent of the Western of Canada, with headquarters at Kansas City.

The passenger traffic on the Chicago & Quincy Railroad yesterday passed the Lew Steward Grange and drew an immense crowd to the Fairgrounds of the State.

The Incorporation of the Peoria & Western Railroad have been filed with the Secretary of Illinois. The company proposes to construct a railroad from Peoria to Quincy. Capital stock is $3,200,000.

Mr. Crouse has been appointed General Agent and Mr. J. R. Buchanan Passenger Agent of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway. Both appointments will take effect Sept. 1. The general freight and passenger department will be at Missouri Valley, Ia., as heretofore.

For more than a year there has been an arrangement between the Michigan Central and Wabash roads, by which they employed each other's various Western points. This arrangement has been abrogated, and each road will after have its own agents at the points.

Mr. Powell, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Company, has resigned his position, to take effect today. Mr. Frank I. Whitney, for years Chief Clerk in the General Passenger Department of the road, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent in his place. Mr. Powell's resignation is due to a difference of opinion regarding the transaction of the business of the department. Mr. Whitney, who takes his place, is an able and efficient ticket man, and well qualified for the position. He has earned the promotion by long years of faithful and efficient work in the service of the company.

Mr. W. T. Hayes has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Kansas City. Mr. W. L. Wyland has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the company at St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. Harry Bradford has been made its Passenger Agent at Milwaukee.

Col. T. F. Oakes, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific & Oregon Transcontinental Railway Company, arrived in the city yesterday from a trip over his road. He did not tarry long, but went East by the 3:30 p. m. express. The impressions received by Mr. Oakes while on his tour of inspection were published a day or two ago in a dispatch from St. Paul.

Mr. F. C. Hills has been forced by long and continued ill-health to resign his position as General Traffic Manager of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway. His resignation has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, and thereafter the office will be abolished. The duties heretofore performed by him will be assumed by the General Freight Agent and General Passenger Agent respectively.

The following changes in the General Freight Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have just been announced, and will go into effect Sept. 1: Mr. Paul Morton, Assistant General Freight Agent, will hereafter be designated as First-Assistant General Freight Agent. Mr. Thomas Miller has been appointed Second-Assistant General Freight Agent, with his office at Chicago. Mr. G. H. Ross has been appointed Division Freight Agent, in charge of the Iowa Division, with his office at Burlington. Mr. W. P. Moore, General Agent at Quincy, will, in addition to his other duties, have charge of the freight business of the Carthage Branch between Carthage and Burlington.

## POLITICAL.

#### IOWA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 31.—The Scott County Republican Convention met here today. The following nominations were made: For State Senator, the Hon. J. C. Bells; for Representatives, Henry Egbert, Ernest Mueller, P. McMonus; for Sheriff, J. B. Rowse; Auditor, Thomas Winkles; Superintendent, P. S. Morton; Supervisor, H. C. Chapman. The complexion of the legislative delegation as regards the United States Senator question is uncertain. One is for Wilson, the rest unknown.

#### MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Red Ribbon State Convention met in this city today. The attendance was a disappointment, hardly more than fifty being present. An organization was effected and speeches made. Then a series of resolutions in favor of prohibition and pledging war on the rum traffic, etc., were introduced. These resolves favor the turning over the red ribbon to the Temperance Alliance. They are not yet adopted.

## THE PELLAGRA.

### A Pestilence Which Causes Complete Degradation of the Physical and Intellectual Powers.

*Naples Correspondence London News.*

It is about 150 years since the pellagra made its appearance in Europe, first in Spain, afterwards in France and Italy, and later in Greece and other countries. In Italy the scourge has assumed vast proportions. In the Province of Bergamo alone, in the year 1878, at least 20,000 persons, it is calculated, were afflicted with the terrible epidemic, almost 10 per cent of the agricultural population of that province. The effect of the malady is a complete degradation of the physical and intellectual powers. The greater part of the victims either die in the lunatic asylums and hospitals or commit suicide, leaving the seeds of the malady (a sad heritage) to their children. This is a terrible picture, and Signor Alborghetti, a member of the Provincial Commission of Bergamo, from whose report, lately published, we gather the above particulars, advocates the most urgent and stringent measures on the part of the Government to arrest the ravages of the disease. As it has been incontestably proved that the pellagra made its appearance and increased with the increased cultivation of maize, that—whatever the difference of soil, climate, race, social regulations, manners and customs—those places only are infected where the food of the agricultural population consists chiefly of maize flour in the shape of polenta or bread, and that even those already affected with the malady are speedily cured if their diet be varied with meat, vegetables, etc. Signor Alborghetti advocates a radical reform in the food of the agricultural laborers. He proposes that economical kitchens, superintended by provincial commissions and regulated according to the size of the different parishes and the number of persons afflicted with the disease, should be established, and that the medical officers of the parish, at the first sign of the pellagra invading a hitherto untouched district, should have the power to give tickets to the agricultural laborers, enabling them to partake of the benefits of such economical kitchens. This, he says, is the best, most rapid, and efficient way to put an end to the epidemic.

### The Scandal at West Point—Capt. Burleson's Version of the Affair—Testimony of Lieut. W. S. Cooke as to His Social Slandering.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, Fifth Avenue, Aug. 30, 1881.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I have been called an impostor and by other bad names for no reason whatever except that I am a stranger. I have also been accused of an action unbecoming a gentleman. I have never used any language or done anything unbecoming a gentleman. On the 30th instant I went to West Point, and while there I was introduced to a Miss —— and her mother by Mr. Hendricks and Gen. Howard, the Commandant, to whom I took a letter of introduction. All went very well until the night of the "German," and then I was accused of saying the words "bold" and "immodest" by Miss ——. I denied it. She asked me if I meant she told a falsehood. I said I did if she said I made use of the words "bold" and "immodest." She then said I was no gentleman, and that she would refer me to a friend whom she mentioned. The friend did not speak to me on the subject, although he stayed at the hotel nearly forty-eight hours afterward, and no other gentleman took notice of the matter; but her mother the next morning called me several severe names, and said I was not what I represented myself to be, and she would cable to England about me. I told her she was perfectly welcome to do so. The matter ended until she struck me, in the presence of Mr. Cranston and several other gentlemen. I did not resist or speak, but retreated slowly.

I left the hotel next morning, as I was going to Newport to see some friends; but I did not do so on account of being accused of being an impostor. I beg to refer to the following letter to vindicate myself from the slur cast upon me:

NO. 6 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1881.—Capt. Burslem, late of the Queen's Own Light Dragoons, British Army, brought with him from England a letter to my partner, Mr. George P. Armstrong, who is now on his way from England on the City of Berlin, from Maj.-Gen. W. Frost Nuthall, of the British Army, and of Barrans Court, Middlesex, certifying that he was a retired officer and a gentleman bearing medals for distinguished services, and stating that he was about to make a home in America and requesting Mr. Armstrong's good offices in his efforts to sett

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

THERE is abundant reason to think that the majority of Democratic voters are opposed to Conklingism and Boss-rule, as well as the majority of Republicans. At the same time, Democratic politicians are always lying in wait for any turn of affairs likely to bring discord and dissension into the Republican ranks. The only substantial hope of Democratic success lies in Republican errors. This fact many account for the manner in which ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, recently expressed himself to a reporter of the New York *Herald* in regard to the present situation. He was suspiciously complimentary to Senator Conkling and affected to regard Mr. Blaine as an intriguing and dangerous politician. If circumstances were reversed, if Mr. Conkling were Premier and Mr. Blaine the chief of a defeated faction with a possible opportunity for mischief-making, it is not unlikely that Mr. McDonald would reverse his opinion, bull Blaine stock and bear Conkling stock. Democratic politicians always enjoy a row in the Republican party, and are always favorable to any course likely to lead to a factional disturbance.

THE venerable Thurlow Weed makes a curious error of recollection in his letter to Private Dalzell (published in THE TRIBUNE of last Tuesday). The following paragraph is part of the letter:

> Early in the Rebellion, after Gens. Lee, Johnston, and others had gone into the Secession army, we were greatly in need of capable and experienced officers. William T. Sherman, who, after serving creditably through the Florida and Mexican wars, had resigned, and was then (1861) President of a college in Louisiana, at my suggestion to President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, was invited to change the college for the camp.

There are four distinct errors in Mr. Weed's statement: (1) Gen. Sherman resigned his position in the Louisiana college Jan. 18, 1861, before the War broke out, but in anticipation of it, and because Louisiana had "seceded." (2) He was appointed a Colonel of regulars on the 14th of May of the same year. (3) His appointment was due to his own personal offer of his services in a letter dated at St. Louis, May 8, 1861. (4) His commission was countersigned by Secretary-of-War Cameron, and not by Secretary Stanton, who did not come into office until Jan. 13, 1862, or eight months after the date of Sherman's commission as Colonel of regulars. Sherman commanded a brigade of volunteers at Bull Run, the first pitched battle of the War. There was no need of urging from any quarter to obtain a position for a man of Gen. Sherman's military education and experience. The demand for such officers was much larger than the supply.

THE Richmond (Va.) *State*, the most ultra of the Bourbon newspapers in that State, is evidently disgruntled at the political condition, and makes the insolent announcement that the people of Virginia, "compelled to bear the dishonorable stigma of repudiation, through the instrumentality of the Republican party, will no longer feel themselves bound to defend the debt of the National Government"! With a coolness that would be incomprehensible in any other paper than a Bourbon organ, it says:

> The demoralization of our people will become universal, and their policy as ultra as the most pronounced and fanatical Greenbacker could desire, while the whole South, now conservative in its financial sentiments, will join with the West in its wildest schemes for repudiating the National debt, whether by sowing the land knee-deep with greenbacks, or by the simple plan of applying the principle of Virginia readjustment. That this will be the result of the defeat of the Conservative party in Virginia, Mr. Windom and his Republicans, if they are not entirely blind to everything but party advantage, must be convinced, as above we have been fully warned that the battle of National faith and credit is to be fought out in Virginia, and her fate must be that of the Republic, by persisting in their present course of upholding and sustaining the Mahone party they lay themselves directly open to the charge of inviting that calamity—a greater than which could scarcely befall the country, the repudiation of its war-debt, contracted for the subjugation of the South, and the freeing of its slaves without compensation.

The emptiness of this contemptible threat appears when it is considered that it is uttered by those who have always favored and practiced repudiation, and who have never taken a step towards the payment of their State debt, much less the National. It is a threat made by a party which ran a Presidential canvass on repudiation as its platform, and proposed to pay the debt by manufacturing irredeemable greenbacks not worth so much as the Confederate currency, and tendering them to the bondholders, without providing any way for the payment of the worthless stuff. The Rebel South, which is the Bourbon South, has always been in favor of repudiation. The debt has been carried in spite of them. The public credit has been maintained in spite of them. The resumption of specie payments was effected in spite of them. The reduction of interest on the bonds was made in spite of them. And yet these pretended debt-payers and dishonest debtor-swindlers have the effrontery to threaten that they will no longer defend the public debt! Let them go ahead and set up their platform of repudiating the National debt and "sowing the land knee-deep with greenbacks." The people of the North will meet them on that issue, as they have met them on other issues, and will overwhelm them with defeat, as they have done before.

SINCE the *Billstorean* adopted its new and valuable rule of going to press without the news, it has become very particular. It refuses any longer to take late dispatches from New York or Washington, and bases its refusal on high moral grounds. But it makes up for its deficiency of news occasionally by cribbing dispatches from THE TRIBUNE and printing them in a second edition. It did this yesterday morning, and the proof of it is here:

| *Tribune. First Edition. Aug. 31.* | *Times Edition. Postscript. Aug. 31.* |
|---|---|
| WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31—10 p. m.—On last Saturday morning the President was at his worst, and nearly all hope of recovery had expired. Dr. Frank Hamilton lingered after the morning dressing of the wound and made an examination of the excreta. He was applauded by the discovery of evidence that the yelks of eggs, which had formed a part of the enemata administered to the President for several days previously, had not been assimilating thoroughly, if at all, and there was a probability that they had remained a corrupt mass in the intestines. Without waiting to make known his discovery, or to consult with any of his associates, he seized his hat, and rushed out to a drug-store, where he purchased a supply of powdered charcoal. He returned as quickly, and immediately administered an enema containing a large proportion of the charcoal. The effect was apparent almost immediately, and the incident marked the turning point in the President's condition. It is possible that the presence of this undigested and indigestible mass of corruption was the cause of the glandular affection which came so near terminating the life of the President. | WASHINGTON, D. C. [?], Aug. 31—4 a. m.—Last Saturday morning the President was at his worst, and nearly all hope of his recovery had gone. Dr. Hamilton lingered after the morning dressing of the wound, and made the discovery that the yelks of eggs, which had formed part of the enemata for several days, had not been assimilating thoroughly, if at all, and were poisoning the system. Without waiting to make known his discovery, or to consult with any of his associates, he rushed to a drug-store and purchased a supply of powdered charcoal. He immediately administered an enema containing a large proportion of charcoal. The effect was apparent almost immediately, and the incident marked the turning point in the President's condition. There is scarcely any doubt that the presence of this undigested mass was the cause of the glandular affection which came so near terminating the life of the President. |

This is not the first time the *Billstorean* has been caught stealing news from THE TRIBUNE. The slight changes of phraseology made by the *Billstorean* show the guilty attempt to conceal the theft. The *Billstorean* has been loud-mouthed of late about "proper credits" to New York dispatches; but in this case it brazenly publishes THE TRIBUNE'S special as coming from the *Billstorean's* Washington bureau. Since the *Billstorean* has concluded to shorten up its expenses for dispatches and go to press without the news, it finds its circulation rapidly running down; and it has now undertaken to stop the loss without incurring expense, by lying in wait for THE TRIBUNE'S first first edition and stealing its news. This combines enterprise and economy in a remarkable manner, and is only equaled by the darky who stole his brooms ready made, and therefore could afford to sell them cheap.

GEN. ARTHUR'S MALIGNERS.

The relapse of the President during the latter part of last week, when even the optimist, Dr. Bliss, was disposed to abandon all hope of his recovery, served to bring to the surface the selfish greed with which the spoils-hunters have been awaiting his death. It is not fair to Gen. Arthur to believe that he has been a party to the various machinations based upon the death of the President, and THE TRIBUNE has discredited his intention or willingness to disturb the country by radical changes in the Cabinet in case the Presidency shall devolve upon him. Among all the impertinent suggestions made by the spoils-hunting politicians and newspapers, however, we have seen none so shameless in unconcealed selfishness as that of Jay Gould in an interview with the New York *Tribune*. That person is reported as follows:

> "I have no doubt that Arthur will make some changes in the Cabinet," Mr. Gould replied; "but it will be natural for him *to appoint an Eastern man* Secretary of the Treasury, if he makes any change in that department. The great business of the Treasury is here at New York, and at Philadelphia and at Boston. [The productions of the country and the wealth are most of the business, furnish the exchange, and pay the National taxes.—ED.] It is proper that some man here familiar with business should be placed at the head of the Treasury. Such an appointment would be *desirable and satisfactory* [to Gould]. Mr. Arthur is a New York man, and all his associations have been with New York men of business. Naturally he would select some Eastern man to conduct the business of the Treasury."

This is an assumption that Gen. Arthur, as President, would not merely disregard the sentiment of the country at large by dispensing with the services of the present Cabinet, which has given such universal satisfaction, but that he would also play into the hands of the Wall street stock-gamblers by selecting as Secretary of the Treasury some man in sympathy with Wall street schemes. If this is the direction which Gen. Arthur's "Eastern" friends would advise him to take, he may well pray the Lord to deliver him from such friends. Gen. Arthur ought to take alarm at New York influences when such a man as Jay Gould believes these influences will prompt him to remove Secretary Windom (who has achieved even greater success than ex-Secretary Sherman in the management of the National finances) simply because he is a "Western" man, and in order to make room for an "Eastern" man. If the preponderating influences of New York City could control the matter, there is no doubt that some man would be put in charge of the Government finances who would ruin the Treasury Department to suit the ruling clique in Wall street, to tighten or relieve the money market according to its wishes and interests, and eventually, perhaps, loan out the Government funds for speculative use. There is no telling to what lengths the impertinence and unscrupulousness of the Wall-street sharks would go if they could have their own way. When Garfield was looking for a suitable man for Secretary of the Treasury he went away from Wall street as far as he could, and clear to the heart of the continent.

It is an outrage on Gen. Arthur to credit him at once with sectional and factional motives in case he shall become President through the agency of an assasin's bullet. There are about 50,000,000 people outside of Wall street, and nearly the same number outside of the little clique of Conklingites who were left after Conkling's series of defeats and failures. With the exception of the Quincy *Herald* man, the Wall street operators who would like to control the Treasury Department and the clique of office-grabbing politicians who think Arthur would give them a show are the only men in the country who would not mourn sincerely over the President's death. This fact, however, is one added reason why all the rest of the country should pray for his recovery. It has been the deliberate purpose in selecting the Secretaries of the Treasury ever since Alexander Hamilton's time to go outside of New York City, and this custom cannot now be disregarded without great public peril. This matter was thoroughly canvassed during the three months preceding Garfield's inauguration. Conkling's first demand was that New York should receive the Treasury as a condition of his good will. But Garfield was too sensitive to the public interests to yield this important point. Gen. Arthur, in an accidental succession to Garfield, could not so pointedly demonstrate his purpose to antagonize the approved policy of the man whom the people elected President as by dismissing Windom, in order to appoint a Wall-street shark to be Secretary of the Treasury. The very suggestion of such a change ought to increase the popular rejoicing over President Garfield's improved condition.

PLAYING THE INSANE DODGE.

It is all very well for Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law of Guiteau, to interest himself in the defense of that incorrigible reprobate, (1) because he is his brother-in-law, and (2) because he thinks he believes him to be insane. But this does not warrant him in making palpably grossly unjust reflections upon District-Attorney Corkhill. He says in an interview of yesterday: "In the beginning he [Corkhill] ingratiated himself with Guiteau, gained his confidence, and obtained from him all the information he could, *under the guise of friendship.*" That Col. Corkhill ever pretended friendship for the fiend Guiteau is a very violent and hence an utterly unwarranted presumption. Mr. Scoville says: "Anybody would be satisfied if they examined Guiteau that he is an insane man." Unfortunately for this theory or opinion, it is not sustained by the facts. Col. Corkhill *has* examined Guiteau, and he is *not* "satisfied" that "he is an insane man"; he believes him to be perfectly sane, for he has said so repeatedly. It is, therefore, a very unjust, not to say mean, reflection upon the manhood and decency of Col. Corkhill to charge, as Mr. Scoville does, that he pretended to be Guiteau's friend; for Mr. Scoville declares, notwithstanding his personal relation to Guiteau, that, if he did not believe him to be insane, he "would not raise a hand to help him."

The tone of Mr. Scoville's interview throughout is very unjust to the authorities in charge of Guiteau. The assumption that McGill, the guard, "sought to bring about a seeming assault from Guiteau in order to get a chance to kill him," that "he wanted to gain notoriety by killing him," has no basis of fact within the knowledge of the public to rest upon. It is, therefore, a mean insinuation against the character of a respectable man and a public official, put forth to enlist sympathy in behalf of a dastardly wretch.

Mr. Scoville misquotes Col. Corkhill. He says: "Col. Corkhill says he is aware of the existence of a gathering of people who *will*, if the verdict is in favor of sending Guiteau to the insane asylum, *prevent* him from ever reaching it alive." We venture to deny that Col. Corkhill ever said anything of the sort. He *did* say that he had information of a conspiracy to lynch Guiteau, which information he undoubtedly imparted to the jail Warden, and to Gen. Sherman, in order that they might take measures to insure a vindication of law and order in the premises. But Mr. Scoville not only insinuates that Col. Corkhill sympathizes with the mob spirit, but openly charges him with a disposition to lead the mob. He says: "I believe I can take a dozen men who will conduct Guiteau to the lunatic asylum, *in spite of Col. Corkhill and his mob.*" It is eminently probable that Mr. Scoville's passion has got the better of his judgment. He would doubtless find it very difficult to secure a dozen volunteers for that particular kind of service. The Government will probably not confide Guiteau to the custody of Mr. Scoville, and it is well for him that it will not. If it shall unfortunately be decided that Guiteau is insane, and it hence becomes necessary to conduct him to an insane asylum, Gen. Sherman will probably deem it prudent to guard his journey with several dozens of men. We say "unfortunately," because the people do not believe Guiteau is insane, and they won't believe him insane even if a jury should so decide unless the case shall present new and startling developments tending to convince them of their error in this regard.

Guiteau is sane enough to entertain a lively fear of mob violence in the event of the President's death; and he is impudent enough to write an imperious letter to the District-Attorney demanding special protection, and expressing a general want of confidence in the community he has outraged and angered almost to the point of uncontrollable violence.

There is no want of sympathy for the relatives of Guiteau in this community. The people of Chicago sincerely pity his sister and his brother-in-law; but this commiseration does not extend to the point of one iota of leniency towards the depraved scoundrel who, by an act of unparalleled atrocity, shocked the world and plunged a whole people in grief. Mr. Scoville's interview is in very bad taste. It is open to just criticism for its carping, sneering animadversions upon the conduct of the District-Attorney, and for its assumption of a tone of injured innocence in behalf of a wretch scorned by all mankind. It is charitable to believe that Mr. Scoville did not realize how bitterly he was led to express himself in grossly unjust criticism of the authorities in charge of the would-be assasin of the President.

PAUPERISM IN ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK.

The New York *World*, which for some inscrutable reason never omits an opportunity to abuse Chicago and Illinois, has now commenced assailing our system of public charities, and charges its defects upon the Republican party. It quotes from the sixth biennial report of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, gleans from it every unfavorable fact set forth by the Commissioners, arranges them in order, and then charges them upon the Republican Administration, which is about as just as it would be to charge the Republican party with the present hot and dry weather. In the matter of public charities, the systems of every State are more or less defective. A recent writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, who has gone over the ground thoroughly, and writes not only from an inspection of public reports, but from personal observation, cites many cases in Illinois and New York of maltreatment of paupers and insane. In Illinois there was carelessness and neglect, but there were no such cases of cruelty and hardship as this writer found in New York; and, summing up the results, he declares that in Illinois the management of poor-houses and insane-asylums is up to the average, while in New York it is below it. Whatever deficiencies may exist in our system, it has not yet produced a *Squeers* of the type that watched over the little waifs in the Shepherd's Fold.

Pauperism in Illinois is an exotic, and the seeds of it came from New York here. In New York it is a cultivated and encouraged product, of which the Democratic party in that State is proud. It has fostered and developed it. It has utilized it for partisan purposes. It has made it a factor in politics. It has used it to plunder the State Treasury out of several millions of dollars. It has recruited it from its own ranks without any loss of votes, for a Democratic pauper in New York votes as early and often as any other Democratic voter, perhaps a trifle earlier and many trifles oftener, as they have more leisure, and, like cattle, are more easily handled. Pauperism everywhere is Democratic in membership. In Illinois, as in every other place, it is a Democratic excrescence, and in every poor-house in this State there are ten Democrats to one Republican. It is freshly within the recollection of the people of this county that poor-house paupers were voted by the hundred by Democratic managers, and that they elected a Democratic Congressman from one of our districts. They would still use them in the same way were it not for the decision of the courts that paupers cannot vote in the place where they are supported at the public expense.

There are many paupers recruited in the purlieus of Chicago, all Democratic, and in the stone-quarries of Lemont and the coal-mines of La Salle, all Democratic; and, in addition to our own Democratic paupers, New York supplies us with reinforcements. The majority of paupers are not made here; they come here. The Republicans of Illinois are grappling with this huge Democratic evil, and they will take care of it as far as possible, and will do what is right, not by making pauperism a profession for partisan purposes like that of New York, but by regulating it systematically, correcting the abuses which Democrats have engrafted on the system, and providing for paupers humanely. Until something is done in New York, not only to correct the horrible abuses of paupers, but to eliminate their corrupt use by Democratic officials, it does not become the *World* to comment upon the public charities of any other State.

THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, which begins this morning, will have one useful result if it shall determine precisely what the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church are. Dr. Thomas is accused generally of erroneous teachings with reference to the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atonement, and future punishment. He maintains that his opinions in all these respects are in accordance with the Discipline and Articles of Religion of the Church. His accusers assert the contrary. There is, happily, no doubt in Dr. Thomas' case, as there was in Prof. Swing's, as to what his opinions really are. The dispute is about the standards of the Church. They are on trial even more than the nominal defendant.

The views of Dr. Thomas concerning the inspiration of the Scriptures possess a peculiar interest at this time because they have obtained unexpected countenance and support from the learned company of men who have lately completed the revision of the New Testament. Dismissing for the present, therefore, consideration of the alleged heresies touching the atonement and future punishment, it may be interesting to inquire what Dr. Thomas is accused of and what his defense will probably be in the matter of the inspiration of the Scriptures.

The general charge is that he has "disseminated erroneous doctrines"—that is, unscriptural teachings—and Specification I. is as follows:

> In denying the inspiration and authority of portions of the canonical Scriptures in such way as to antagonize the Fifth Article of Religion as found in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is a sermon preached in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1880.

It is understood the answer of Dr. Thomas to this specification will be: (1) That the Articles of Religion do not assert the inspiration and authority of all portions of the canonical Scriptures; and (2) that he has never antagonized the Fifth or any other of the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Church.

The "Articles of Religion" are silent about the doctrine of inspiration. They nowhere affirm it directly or indirectly. The care of the fathers of the Church seems to have been rather, on the other side, to restrain ministers from believing that the Scriptures did not contain *all* that was essential to salvation; but the doctrine that all which it does contain is so essential is neither a logical nor a natural deduction from the foregoing. The Fifth Article, which will often be heard of in the trial, is as follows:

> The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith or be thought requisit or necessary to salvation. In the name of the Holy Scriptures we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church. [Here follow the titles of the books.] All the books of the New Testament as they are commonly received we do receive and account canonical. Although the law given from God by Moses [and the tribe of Jews] as touching ceremonies and rites doth not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity be received in any Christian commonwealth; yet, notwithstanding, no Christian whatsoever is free from the obedience of the commandments which are called moral.

Dr. Thomas, in the sermon referred to in the specification above given, did not reject this Article of Faith. On the contrary, he explicitly said:

> I believe the doctrine of our Church on that subject—that the Holy Scriptures contain all that is essential for salvation. So that whatever is not taught therein or cannot be proved thereby should not be regarded of any account. I believe that God has spoken to us in the Holy Scriptures. I believe they contain a revelation of His will. I believe implicitly in the teachings of Jesus Christ. But I don't believe that all parts of the Scriptures are equally inspired. I don't believe that the Old Testament throughout is literally and critically infallible, and I don't see how any man with the facts of literature before him can believe it. I don't believe in the literal verbal rule of inspiration as applied to all parts of the Scriptures, and to apply that rule is simply to incumber ourselves with difficulties—to put clubs into the hands of infidels with which to break our heads.

There is nothing in this declaration that is not consistent with the "Articles of Religion." There is nothing in it antagonistic to the teachings of the Bible. The doctrine of inspiration is not taught or anywhere asserted in the sacred writings themselves. The Bible is as silent about inspiration as the Methodist Articles of Religion are.

The doctrine of inspiration has been supposed heretofore to rest wholly upon a verse in Paul's Epistle to Timothy, reading, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," etc. This sentence is proved by the revisers of the New Testament to have been a gross mistranslation. For purposes of comparison we put the old and new version side by side:

| *Old Version. II. Tim., iii., 16.* | *New Version. II. Tim. iii. 16.* |
|---|---|
| All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. | Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness. |

The difference between the texts is vital. One asserts that all Scripture is given by inspiration of God; the other that every Scripture so given is useful for certain purposes, which is hardly more than a truism. It is strange that this radical alteration should so long have escaped the attention of critics of the new revision.

It will be extremely difficult to convict Dr. Thomas of heresy on account of his ideas of inspiration. He believes in the doctrine of the Church; in the divine mission of Christ; in the sacredness and efficacy of the Scriptures. He believes that they contain *all* that is necessary for salvation. It will be hard to punish him for not believing that they are all inspired of God, even in the parts which are *not* necessary to salvation. The Church itself in the Articles of Religion asserts that the Mosaic laws concerning civil rites and ceremonies are not so necessary. How can it be said, then, in any true sense of that word, that they are inspired for the purposes of the present age? Dr. Thomas had them particularly in his mind when he said he did not believe all parts of the Scriptures were equally and literally inspired. Neither did Paul: for he only referred to the Judaic Scriptures. He never saw a line of the New Testament writings were collected and first declared canonical long after Paul's death.

CINCINNATI has Chicago's troubles, and more too, in regard to coal smoke. All sorts of contrivances have been tried to abate the nuisance. We quote from the *Gazette* of Aug. 31:

> Apeeting of the Committee on Smoke Consumption of the Board of Trade and Transportation was held at the rooms of the Board, at 55 East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the means of abating the smoke nuisance. Mr. Knight said he had vised the water-works, where a smoke consumer had been put in of Mr. Sinton's pattern, and he found that it had not proved a success, and had been taken out. The engineer had tried a drice of his own also, but all the trials there had proved a failure. He had also visited Shillito establishment, where one of the Walker consumers had been tried, but which had not wrked satisfactorily. The one used by the *Gazette*, he said, was of the combined jet and stem plan, and had proved a partial success. The Murphy device, which was in use at the Exposition Buildings, had not proved a success in the same as described in yesterday's Tribune, and being tried at the County Hospital), it was said. Col. Robinson said he was in Detroit a few weeks ago, where he met Mr. Murphy, the inventor, and with him visited a place where his consumer was in use, and where he was told it wrked successfully. It was also in successful operation at Lockport, N. Y. One of the great objections to the Murphy device was that the patent fees were high, and the mechanical connection was expensive. Col. Robinson thought there ought to be a test made of the working of the boilers at the Exposition, to see if there was any way of making the Murphy device work. He also thought that when a plan was found that was satisfactory, it would burn up a great deal of the sulphur and gas which now escaped, even where the smoke was almost entirely consumed. He had been told by horticulturists that there were many species of flowers and plants that could not live in the present atmosphere of the city, and thus it was destroying the beauty of the city in that way.

JENNIE JUNE has discovered all about the romance which terminated in the death of the Prince Imperial. She discovered the facts in Paris, where she is at present hobnobbing with the Royal families of several countries, and it was doubtless from some of her highly-connected friends that Jennie secured the following ghost story concerning the Empress Eugénie:

> She wrecked her son as well as her husband, and her pilgrimage to Zululand was in the light of confession, as well as atonement. It was perhaps natural that she should never forget that she had been Empress, and that her son might be in the future an Emperor. Very early every art had been used to gain the esteem and favor of Queen Victoria, for the dearest wish of the Empress Eugénie's heart was that her son should establish his claim, and consolidate hers, by an alliance with the great reigning house of England; and Princess Beatrice manifested no unwillingness to look upon herself as his bride, should the prospect be good of regaining what his father had lost. But, alas! he was only a boy; a good time and a pretty face were more to him than a Kingdom and a Princess. He fell in love with the pretty daughter of a brewer in Chiselhurst, an innocent attachment enough—one that he would have been likely to outgrow; but it made his mother frantic. She could never get rid of the idea that military fame is the foundation of all greatness, and she urged him to become a soldier, and show the world a hero—a man destined to fill a great place. He yielded; and the Duke of Cambridge yielded to what he regarded as an "unmitigated piece of folly"; and the poor boy took his last walk with the brewer's handsome daughter, and went away, not caring much what became of him. He was a nice young fellow, with more of his father than his mother in him; and he died possibly with less unwillingness and regret than might be imagined of one who had a possible Kingdom in prospect, and an illustrious Princess as a possible wife.

FROM present appearances it would seem that Indian-Agent Stephens, who is stationed at Keshena, Wis., for the purpose of looking after the hundred or so red men at that point, would adorn the walks of private life with more brilliancy than he does the public service. Because the superannuated and spavined sons of the forest under his charge persisted in indulging in a "dream dance" contrary to orders Mr. Stephens started in with a seven-five men to make himself ridiculous, and achieved a decided success. The Indians were quiet enough, but some squaws started after the valiant Stephens, and he left the country in great haste, taking his family with him. If there had been any trouble and the other settlers at Keshena had suffered, Mr. Stephens would have been something very like an accessory before the fact, because it is the duty of an Indian Agent to act as the representative of the Government, and not to take to the woods at the first sign of danger. Fortunately all the scalping and house burning was confined to the vivid imagination of Stephens, but for fear the services of a real Agent might be wanted sometime at Keshena, Secretary Kirkwood might drop the ornamental individual now holding the position and put a man in his place.

THE celebrated appeal of Mr. Frank Moulton to "Give the old man a chance," the aged individual referred to being Henry Ward Beecher, does not seem to have impressed itself upon the minds of the Taft family, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Taft is a venerable person with the weight of seventy-five years on his shoulders, but endowed with a vigor and capacity for active warfare to a wonderful degree. A few days ago persons passing by the Taft residence were somewhat surprised to see that a large portion of the fence had been knocked down, the window broken, and other evidences of attack on the structure, while a placard conveyed the intelligence that the ruin had been "caused by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Aug. 24." An interview with the venerable Taft revealed the fact that his family had put him violently out of the house, and thrown his bedroom furniture after him. By the aid of a shovel the evicted father managed to work the destruction noted above, and then explained it by the grimly humorous notice in which he compared his family circle to a volcano. At last accounts the old gentleman was in complete possession of the front yard, and defied all attempts to repair the damage he had done.

THE people of Haynesville, Ala., have evidently not heard that the War is over, or, if the news has reached them, still cling to the belief that it is a Yankee campaign lie. The ferocious person who edits the Haynesville *Examiner* recently saw something in a Philadelphia paper which caused his brow to corrugate and his sensitive Southern soul to pour forth its woes as follows:

> What we desire to notice, however, is the expression of the Philadelphia *Times* of Aug. 20, which speaks of "*the rascal Floyd and the brood of corrupt politicians.*" Ha! These rogues really seem to think that "the North" was the owner of all the property of the General Government, and have called us "Rebels" till they begin to believe that we were such in reality! "The rascal Floyd," indeed! Why, the story-telling Lincoln, the stupid Grant and other Yankee idols—aye, A. K. McClure, editor of the *Times*—were not worthy to loose the latchets of the noble Floyd's shoes, were he and they all alive.

For the benefit of the younger generation, whose knowledge of the noble Floyd is somewhat meagre, it may be well to state that he was considerably more noted as a sneak-thief than a traitor. Mr. Floyd's death was the only creditable act of his life.

THERE is a malignant little evening newspaper published in this city, which has been vying with the Quincy *Herald* in printing heartless and offensive remarks about the President ever since he was stricken down. The latest effort in this direction was a day or two ago, when it said in its editorial columns: "If it should please God to remove President Garfield, President Arthur would lose no time in removing a large number of very eminent gentlemen connected with the present Administration." It is very evident that the "removal" of Gen. Garfield would please the writer of that paragraph more than it would please God. There is scarcely a doubt that the man who penned those words would secretly rejoice at the President's death, even though it would be the result of an assasin's bullet. If this had been the only vile utterance of the kind that has appeared in the paper in question, it might be regarded simply as an unfortunate expression of a petty factional desire; but, as it has followed a number of paragraphs equally offensive, the thing has become scandalous.

SAYS a Berlin dispatch of Aug. 16 to the London *Times:*

> The discovery of petroleum springs near Hanover has created the greatest sensation all over Germany, for it is hoped that in the future Germany will be able not only to provide for her own wants from these springs, but also to export a good deal of petroleum. Germany has, during the last year, imported from New York 64,979,832 gallons of refined petroleum, and 2,753,109 gallons of raw petroleum: it is, therefore, only too evident what importance the discovery of these springs has for the whole petroleum trade. The petroleum companies in the United States will no longer monopolize the market for this article, and the prices will therefore certainly go down, all the more as it is believed that these new springs will be able to supply all Europe with petroleum. Some limited companies have already been formed in order to make the most of these springs, and on the Stock Exchange the speculation in the shares of these companies is taking greater dimensions every day. It will, however, be wise not to overrate the value of these springs, and not to enter too deeply into a new speculation which might easily prove a failure.

THE London *Times* of Aug. 15 denies that there are hard times in England, and remarks:

> There can be no greater mistake at the present time than to speak generally of the trade of the United Kingdom as depressed. It is a common saying among shrewd and experienced men in the city, who have seen many ups and downs in trade, that business is seldom so good as when prices and wages are low, and the exports are at a nominally low level, and everybody is more or less complaining. The reason is that at such a time there is no inflation; that merchants and manufacturers are careful and economical in their management so as to avoid loss and make some profit, which they mostly succeed in doing; and that all classes are more thrifty than in times of inflation, so that there is more money saved, even if there is less money made, than when trade is advancing by leaps and bounds. The present period is no exception to the rule. The country is enjoying a year of genuine and undoubted prosperity. If money, wages, and the rates of profit are low, it must also be remembered that at the present level of prices wages and profits go much further than they did in years like 1873 and 1873.

THE vote on coercive teetotalism in North Carolina has finally been ascertained. The majority against it is 118,955—viz.: For prohibition, 48,370; against, 166,955. The Raleigh *News* says:

> We suppose that 8,000 Republicans may have voted for prohibition, leaving, perhaps, 40,000 Democratic supporters of that side. Of the 166,325 who voted against the measure, perhaps 75,000 were Democrats and 91,000 Republicans. To be sure, these are only surmises, founded on the normal strength of the parties, and taking it for granted that the 30,000 voters who did not vote were about equally divided between the parties. We assume that the 214,000 votes cast represent 114,000 Democrats and 100,000 Republicans. And so it appears that nearly twice as many Democrats voted against the bill as for it, and more than eleven Republicans voted against it where one voted for it. These calculations are, however, more curious than profitable, for the whole matter is mere speculation. All that we know is that the majority against coercive teetotalism approximates 120,000.

THE English papers state that the French in North Africa find it very difficult in time of war or of insurrection to compete with the endurance of the camels used by the Arabs, or with the fleetness of their superb horses, and accordingly they are building something which can—railroads. A line from Mo'bah to Kreider, in Algiers, is being pushed forward with great activity, and in addition its services are expected to be brought into use during the campaign. Other roads are talked of, and the point is raised that the only safeguard against periodical revolts and incursions lies in their construction. When wars were done with in Algiers their roads would be of valuable service in the development of international trade between Europe and Northern Africa—of more service to trade than of profit to the builders.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a New York paper as follows:

> NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Why don't they take the President to a place of good air—Long Branch, for instance? If he were taken on a mattress resting on an air-cushion the jar would be nothing, and a drive of four miles an hour would admit a bedstead. Then a speed of six or eight miles need not shake the patient more than a very gentle rocking. A few hours would restore him to pure air, which his big lungs could work to fight the impure blood. It seems as if vim and ingenuity were somewhat lacking in this direction of relief. Each day is of countless value to us all.

When the President becomes a little stronger he should certainly be removed from malarial Washington; but at present it is impracticable.

THE boys whom that Indiana Viking, ex-Secretary Thompson, gathered into the navy a couple of years ago from the Wabash Valley do not seem to be wildly infatuated with a home on the rolling deep, and the discovery of this prejudice of theirs against the rolling wave has brought to light the fact that a large number of them have been discharged from the service by commanding officers simply at the request of parents or other relatives. Judge Hunt has issued an order calling the attention of commanders to the fact that such discharges are wholly unauthorized, and that hereafter the young men from Indiana will have to go through the usual formalities before returning to their native heath.

MR. SCHADE, the Pittsburg bank cashier who stole $10,000 and came to Chicago, after squandering the money, was very much cast down by his arrest in this city, and told a reporter that if he had been allowed to remain here the deficit would soon have been earned by him. At the time of making this eminently hopeful remark, the erring Mr. Schade enjoyed an income of $50 per month from his labors in a mercantile establishment. His faith in the resources of Chicago is apparently unbounded, and the loss of a man who expects to make up a deficiency of $40,000 "in a short time," on a salary of $50 per month, is to be regretted.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois began its eighth annual meeting at Lake Bluff Tuesday, but thus far no frogs have been killed or cats tortured by dosing them with "tanglefoot" whisky. Can it be possible that the Christian lady who had charge of these interesting and edifying performances at Lake Bluff last week has been requested to desist by the Illinois Humane Society, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE?

THE TRIBUNE has even played it smarter than that. It has been known to stop its presses, and with a second edition come out with a cablegram which was a verbatim reproduction from the *Inter-Ocean's* dispatches.—*I.-O.*

That's a lie! And, what's more, the *I.-O.* never had any cable-dispatches, except what it got from the New York *Herald*.

THE *Sunday Bourbon* is a new political venture at Springfield. The Democracy of Illinois has long needed just such a paper at the Capital. It promises to be pure and undefiled Bourbonism after the Calhoun State-rights style. In the *Bourbon* we shall expect an honest, manly foe, and therefore welcome it into the journalistic field.

IT is now stated on the best authority that Dr. Tanner did not fall down stairs in an Amsterdam hotel and break his neck. He is in Europe, however, so that in spite of the drouth and short crops this country is not so badly off as it might be.

LAWYER MARTIN I. TOWNSEND charged the Government $750 for his few hours' attendance at the Whittaker court-martial, although he is paid a salary as District-Attorney. The thermometer is pretty low when Mr. Townsend gets left.

G

. Gwinn?" was asked. "I told him," "that the snowy columns were un- e and break on this piazza."

t story about Adelina Patti is that ie in Wales she drives out a four-in- ly to the surprise of the villagers. horse is a pony named Sam. He has art of unlocking his stable door and way to the kitchen of the castle, to d with carrots and sugar.

Maud, the youngest daughter of of Wales, is described by a London nt of the Buffalo *Courier* as a ius. Although only 12 years old, she ordinary vocal powers, and is so de- persistent a student of music that her re been obliged to restrain her en-

rge I. Seney, the philanthropist, if he designed only to help young r the Methodist ministry with his f $100,000 to Wesleyan University at , Conn., for scholarship prizes. He t be made no reservations. The the fund were free to all contestants, Jew, or Catholic, whether they peanut-stand or the Presidency.

## LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

e now want is water," exclaims editor, thus giving to the world for e the news that Cincinnati people ix their drinks.

rstand that the drouth along the as been so severe that the people water to keep the ferry-boats run- ill charge you $2 for this."—*S. F. Tit-*

ch from Washington states that ierks in the Sixth Auditor's office y ill from overwork." This is the ance of this dreadful malady at the pital. Let us hope for the best.

that considerable space is de- newspapers to my alleged stealing not forget that the white troops nobly. Capt. Howgate's embezzle- foots up over $100,000."—*Lieut.*

ng young cow-boy named Gus ived in a serious muss a party named Berringer, drawing a Derringer, ed him for laudable pus. *-Song.*

ourdeuil, a member of an old le family, has been arrested in stealing a carriage and team of pa. The aristocracy of France is eteriorating. The American plan of ving's-bank and moving unostenta- ands is much more high-toned and

ed my love my fond heart, asked would she be mine el death do us part? answeredsne, Ach nein! ed my love my bank-book, hen I touched her soul. hed with such a frank look, sweetly lisped, Ja wohl!

Stiggins lived in Boston. Her ained great riches by selling codfish. erly been a professor at Harvard, but romantic life that he might amass wealth elescope so powerful that his theory of e would be proven true and his ene- When the money was secured, he r about this business. Penelope was , and she loved her father dearly. Ki- ly every evening after he had come re and changed his clothes. She was codfish.

elope was seated alone in her boudoir to these readers a treatise on horizontal d sandstone, when Clytemnestra Quirk e two girls chatted for awhile on the tionalism in Europe.

seen that dashing Mr. West, from Chi- Pen!" asked Clytemnestra, suddenly ubject of conversation.

sh mantled the girl's brow as she said going to marry him."

was spoken for at least a second. Then id: "Why do you marry this man?"

you," replied Penelope. "You know s so much so, perhaps. When, there- at invited me, soon after his arrival in fold one of the Wednesday organ con- ented, little knowing what awaited me.

first piece was over (I remember it was sser' overture), I sat quite still, the down my face, but no words would come. knew in an instant that we were secretly sym- my companion and myself: if he had at uttered one of the commonplace or criticisms one hears so often, I should m forever. But he did not; he only said after I had recovered myself a little, 'I ul that I must have it first with me,' and only it might last forever."

ister the marriage took place, and Pe- a President of Chicago. The wild, free olden West suits her exactly, and on Mon- s when she is hanging out the clothes, west breeze hums merrily through the n her mouth and caresses her eyeglasses e thinks of the Wagner concert and herself, "After all, I can still tread on rben the feeling of loneliness comes from *"My Wedding Trip,"* by *Whitelaw*

## PUBLIC OPINION.

arts of the Republicans of Iowa bare, the Montezuma *Republican* e would be found imprinted upon of them the name of James F. Wilson man and statesman.

ids (Ia.) *Times*: A current para- "The doctors say Secretary Kirk- e too much." The smoking too what's the matter. It is the change smoking which hurts him. When Iowa he smoked a cob-pipe, but tiquet requires that he smoke ci- away his cigar and give him a reg- ioned cob-pipe, and he'll soon be as r.

(Conn.) *Courant*: The disrepu Quincy, Ill., which a while ago uiteau "just as honorable as the has repeated that expression of n addition described the President States as "an intriguing, schem- rator," and has invited those res- ncy who do not like this kind of e what they are going to do about t of this disgraceful Quincy paper ual pains to get his head broken. prising that he has not succeeded But perhaps old soldiers are scarce hood of Quincy.

*Times*: There is, of course, no tion between the case of Lieut. t of cadet Whittaker; each wn merits; yet a general infer- ard to the value of colored youth rs is one of the first reflections t into most minds. Here are three tried at West Point. Smith fails aminations; Whittaker is court- alleged trickery of a very despic- now the one of the three who retting into the army is awaiting ation of funds. All this does not generalization; but it makes a nate train of circumstances as the effort to introduce colored mmissioned officers of the army. ty that Lieut. Flipper was not to ated the great responsibility he s all times, and especially at this felt as a representative of his ored regiments have more than that they have thorough soldierly , in the matter of comparative desertions, their record is especi- But this cannot alter the fact Lieut. Flipper, nor mitigate the e will fall upon him should he be

is *Journal* (Rep.): We do not Commissioner of Pensions serious- es recommending to Congress the aw to pension all who were taken e Rebels during the late war. We is being discussed in some of the The passage of such a law would upon the taxpaying people of the because there is no sort of reason adding that to the list of causes sions may be granted. The fact was taken prisoner can afford no ng for his having a pension. If, of his services, whether in of prison, he acquired dis- y disability, he can get a er the laws as they now ws of the United States are ex- ral in the matter of pensions, not causes for which they may be the evidence by which that fact ished, but also in the amounts haracter of disability. The laws tended far enough, and in their thousands of cases they are most posed. There are thousands of nsion rolls who now are, in jus- ntitled to pension than they were were mustered into the service. missioner of Pensions will be en- hearty commendation if he will egate all cases and strike off e not deserving.

# FOREIGN.

## The Steamer Teuton, with 227 Souls, Wrecked Off South Africa.

## Two Hundred Persons Drowned In and About the Ship.

## The Usual Rainfall of the Two Worlds Falling in the British Isles.

## The Grand Cross of the Bath Given to the Speaker of the Commons.

## The Welsh Eisteddfod Passes Resolutions of Sympathy with Garfield.

## Hartmann Has Offered to Turn Informer on Condition of Being Amnestied.

### 173 PERSONS DROWNED

OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—The Union Mail steamer Teuton, with 300 souls on board, was wrecked near Quoin Point.

ONLY TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS WERE SAVED in the steamer's boats. The British corvet Dido has proceeded to the scene of the wreck.

THE TEUTON

arrived at Cape Town from England Monday, landed some and embarked other passengers, and proceeded on her voyage to Algoa Bay and other ports.

QUOIN POINT

is near Algoa Bay, and is the scene of the previous wreck of a Union Mail steamer.

WORSE YET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Cape Town states that the wrecked steamer Teuton had on board 147 passengers and a crew of eighty persons.

The vessel

STRUCK A ROCK,

but floated off, and was in the act of putting back to port when she sank.

A majority of those on board perished.

ALL THE OFFICERS WERE DROWNED.

A correspondent at Cape Town says three boats were lowered, one of which sank alongside the steamer, and the other two have arrived at Simontown, containing twenty-three of the crew and four passengers.

The Union Mail Steamship Company state that twelve of the passengers were saved.

ANOTHER DISPATCH

from Capetown says the Teuton's boats, which arrived at Simonstown, lay on their oars till daylight, but nothing was to be seen, and it is feared that the third boat, with fifteen women and children on board, is lost. The Captain struggled in the water for some time, but finally sank.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

BAD WEATHER FOR CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The weather continues bad, and most depressing reports concerning the crops are coming in from nearly all parts of the country.

DECORATION OF THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Times*, referring to the bestowal of the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Speaker Brand, says: "The decoration of the Speaker is a sign that the Government and the country approve his conduct during the most arduous session of modern times, and if necessity should arise, he will be armed with fresh powers, and be called upon to use them." The *News* deprecates the decoration of the Speaker. It says: "It appears somewhat out of harmony with the political spirit of the age, that the party in power should signify by any special mark of distinction its approval of the Speaker's conduct. Jealous opponents might be found to insinuate that the reward was conferred because the Speaker has not always held the balance quite even."

THE IRISH ELECTORS OF BERWICK, DURHAM, SUNDERLAND, AND NEWCASTLE

have agreed to vote against the Liberal candidates for Parliament.

WELSH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod, an important popular and literary gathering, assembled at Merthyr Tydvil, passed resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and with the American people on account of the continued prostration of the President.

SEXTON.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Thomas Sexton, speaking at today's meeting of the Land League, said that before the country settled down the Emergency Committee of the Property Defense Association should be disbanded. Sexton repeated that the League would not be satisfied until landlordism was altogether destroyed. This has been the keynote of all recent speeches of the agitators.

NINETEEN POUNDS

has been received since the last meeting. No remittance from America. Parnell, speaking in the County Tyrone, said the bill the Leaguers wanted was one which would give landlords and tenants severally what they had respectively put into the land.

THE DOTEREL.

From the evidence of divers given at the Doterel court-martial today it appears that the point of the explosion was at the coal-bunkers. The court, by questions asked, would seem to have some idea as to the origin of the explosion.

GOLD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its financial article, says it hears that £600,000 in gold was quietly shipped to America from Hamburg yesterday. The Suvia, from Havre to New York, takes out £64,000 of gold.

The estimated value of the gold obtained in open market yesterday for shipment by tomorrow's steamer does not fall far short of £100,000.

WOOL.

Today 7,850 bales of wool, comprising Port Phillip, New Zealand, and Adelaide, were offered. A good spirit was manifested. Prices were firm.

TREMENDOUS RAINFALL.

The low-lying land in Lancashire was flooded by heavy rains yesterday. Similar reports come from Chesshire, where almost the entire crop is still on the ground. The rainfall around Darlington is estimated at 150 tons per acre in eighteen hours. In the East Riding of Yorkshire oats and barley sheaves are still standing in pools of water. The same accounts continue to come from nearly all parts of the country.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In consequence of the disturbed relations between French and British residents of Newfoundland, more magistrates will be appointed along the coast to preserve order.

## RUSSIA.

MIGRATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—It is officially announced that at the end of September twenty delegates representing the various Russian provinces will be summoned to present their views to the Council of State on the regulation of peasant migration. While discouraging any ill-considered tendency on the part of peasants to migrate, the Government declares itself desirous of promoting migration when made necessary by real distress, and of assisting sufferers to acquire fresh land.

COUNT ALEXANDER ADLERBERG,

Minister of the Imperial Household, has been released from his post on account of ill health. Lieut.-Gen. and Aide-de-Camp Count Woronzoff-Daschkoff has been appointed as his successor.

HARTMANN.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that Hartmann, the Nihilist, has offered to turn informer on condition of being amnestied.

THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—It is stated that an extraordinary commission is to be formed to consider the results of Count Katalzoff's investigation of the cause of the anti-Jewish disturbance. One of the German colonies in the District of Odessa held a public meeting and almost unanimously agreed to, and those present signed, a proposition for levying a fine of 50 roubles on anybody letting lodgings to Jews.

SPECIAL CABLES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg special says: "The Hartmann who has visited you in America is a fraud. The real Hartmann is known to have been elsewhere throughout your country. This has been affirmed to me in a most positive manner by a high dignitary, whose name you will easily guess. He was formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, and it was rumored yesterday that Count Schouvaloff was to replace him at his present post, while he himself was to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has since contradicted this report, and, as it is important, I think it right to repeat the contradictions. The papers will, however, most certainly publish this news as true."

## GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH RESTORED.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Emperor William was on horseback three hours yesterday at the inspection of troops. He seems completely recovered from his recent illness.

WHY A DINNER WAS NOT EATEN.

A farewell dinner to the expelled Socialists, in which fifty persons intended to participate, was prevented by the arrest of all the guests, who, however, were released shortly afterwards.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The Emperor William today received Dr. Korum, the new Catholic Bishop of Treves. Von Gossler, Minister of Public Worship, was present at the interview.

CHESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—In the international chess tournament today, Blackburne, of London, beat Schultz, of Lemberg, and Mason, of New York, played a game with Schmidt, resulting in a draw.

A SOCIALIST DEPUTY.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—A Socialist Deputy has been at Frankfort recently, and was continually under the eyes of the police there.

BISHOP KORUM

has gone to Strasburg, where he will issue a pastoral to the clergy of his new diocese. He will then go to Coblenz to salute the Empress, after which he will return to Strasburg, where he will be installed about the 9th of September. The *Germania* denies that Dr. Korum has been intrusted with the official mission from the Pope to Bismarck, and declares that he takes up the same ground as other Catholic Bishops in regard to the abolition of the May laws.

## TUNIS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TUNIS, Aug. 31.—Two battalions of French troops embarked at Goletta for the purpose of occupying Hammamet. It is stated that Gen. Carreard's column has again been attacked by a large force of Arabs at Sourki, and that the Arabs were repulsed with heavy loss.

MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 31.—Five large transport ships have been ordered to prepare immediately for North Africa. A considerable army corps is forming, half of which will be sent to Algieria and half to Tunis.

LOSSES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—It is stated that the French loss in the affair with the Arabs at Saurki is fifteen killed and twenty wounded, and that the Arabs lost 600 killed and wounded.

## FRANCE.

A NEW CARDINAL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It is announced that in the approaching Consistory at the Vatican Monseigneur Freppel, well known for his hostility to the French Government, will be nominated a Cardinal.

JOURNALISTIC.

A Paris dispatch says a new journal, founded by Gambetta, and significantly entitled *La Revision*, will make its appearance on the 15th of September, as the mouthpiece of the Revisionists.

A SERIOUS FIRE

occurred at Rouen, France, yesterday. The damage is estimated at 500,000 francs.

## EGYPT.

THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—It is rumored that, in the event of military disturbance in Egypt, the Sultan will address a note to the Powers pointing out his rights as Suzerain, and will send 10,000 troops and part of a fleet to Egypt. A dispatch from Alexandria says: "The disaffected officers are beginning to disagree among themselves. One party is becoming alarmed, and is seeking conciliation."

THE ARMY.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* (official) publishes a declaration of the superior officers of the Egyptian army protesting against the calumnies circulated in regard to the army, and expressing their entire devotion and loyalty to the government.

## SAN DOMINGO.

REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—A Porto Rico newspaper under date of Aug. 18 declares that it has information that Guillermo is making rapid progress in San Domingo, collecting many adherents, and that he is approaching the Capital, President Merino having returned there. The Spanish gunboat Jarge Juan sails from Porto Rico for San Domingo.

## MEXICO.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 31.—A railroad concession has been granted to the Sullivan Company from Mier to Guerro, with a branch to coal-mines at the River Salines; another from Mier, touching the Rio Bravo in front of Belleville, at the mouth of the Rivers San Juan and Salido, without subvention, to be finished within six years.

## AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER.

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.—Intelligence is received from Candahar that Ayoob Khan will march Thursday with seven weak regiments. The Ameer is rapidly advancing. The celerity of his movement has caused a marked change in his favor throughout the country.

## SWITZERLAND.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.

GENEVA, Aug. 31.—Two Englishmen ascended Mount Niezn, near Lake Thun, in company with a party of Americans recently. One of the Englishmen, a clergyman, has died of exhaustion from the journey.

## AUSTRIA.

RELEASED.

PRAGUE, Aug. 31.—The release of the Russian officers detected surreptitiously inspecting the fortifications of Galicia, was by the special order of the Austrian Emperor.

# RELIGIOUS.

## The Trial of Dr. Thomas Will Begin This Morning—More Heresy.

## Conferences of the African Methodists and Colored Baptist Churches.

THE THOMAS TRIAL.

The trial of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, late pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, will preside and will open the proceedings by a statement of the charges preferred. He will then announce for the first time the names of the members of the committee who are to sit upon the case. This committee must consist of at least five, and before it Dr. Thomas will be called upon to plead to the charges made against him. The case will then proceed according to the plan as laid down in the Book of Discipline. Should the committee come to the conclusion that Dr. Thomas is guilty, they will suspend him from the ministry, but the case cannot be finally disposed of till the General Conference ratifies their decision, and in any case a record of the present proceedings will be laid before it. The trial will be strictly limited to the question: "Has Dr. Thomas, contrary to his ordination vows, taught doctrines at variance with the standards of the Church?" Admittance will only be by ticket. The trial will be held in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The room is situated on the second floor of the block, and is an apartment about sixty feet long by thirty wide. The reading desk is placed about the centre of the side wall fronting on Washington street, immediately opposite the entrance to the room. Around it, in crescent shape, are placed chairs, about two hundred in number, for the audience. The room is plenty large enough for all those who have any business at the trial—the parties to it and the newspaper reporters, and a few church people whose prominence entitles them to be present at the sessions of the committee. The very absence of the usual crowd will insure greater dispatch in the proceedings, and will certainly conduce to the comfort of those who are obliged to be present.

DR. JEWETT'S HERESY AND DR. THOMAS' TRIAL.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—Is Dr. Jewett guilty of the very heresy upon which he proposes to try his brother, Dr. Thomas? We were pastors at the same time in Aurora, Ill., Dr. Jewett of the Methodist Church and I of the Universalist. Our relations were very kindly. He was a very pleasant friend. I counted him no bigot—rather liberal. I had the opportunity of hearing him preach several times. I never heard him intimate a belief in the doctrine of endless misery, and never heard of his preaching the doctrine, for which I honored him, and from which I inferred that he had either rejected the doctrine, or had no great love for it, or had so much of a noble and tender humanity in him as to deem the preaching of that doctrine unnecessary and unprofitable.

But upon another doctrine upon which Dr. Thomas is to be tried—that of future probation—Dr. Jewett left no doubt on my mind as to where he stood. It happened in this wise: We were seated together in Mr. Talmadge's palace-car. We were on a long excursion from Aurora to Nebraska. I think it was in the year 1874. Dr. Jewett began a conversation, or made a statement, entirely unsolicited on my part, in which he uttered substantially these words: "I am unable to see how it can be otherwise than that vast multitudes who have had practically no opportunity in this life must have a future probation in order to vindicate the justice of God." There was no extended conversation. I made little reply beyond assuring the Doctor that I believed his view both unscriptural, irrational, and dangerous, congratulating him on his advanced position. But the Doctor left no doubt whatever on my mind of his firm belief that vast multitudes, if not all, who died wicked and impenitent ought to have, and will have, a future probation. How is it, then, that the Doctor now appears as the prosecutor of Dr. Thomas on this very point? Has Dr. Jewett one set of opinions for private use and another set for public use? We do not want to believe this of him, although there is altogether too much of this kind of weakness and insincerity among the clergy of today. JAMES GORTON.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

The tenth Annual Conference of the Fourth District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, met yesterday morning in Quinn Chapel on Fourth avenue. Bishop T. M. D. Ward called the conference to order at 10 o'clock, and devotional exercises were conducted by the Bishop, the Rev. A. T. Hall, of St. Stephen's Chapel, and the Rev. E. C. Joiner, of Quincy. The conference then elected as Secretaries the Rev. Messrs. G. H. Hann and N. J. McCracken. The roll was called, and the following delegates answered to their names: H. Marley, Muscatine, Ia.; F. Myers, Dubuque and Clinton; W. Shepherd, Newton; A. R. Ward, Oskaloosa, Ia.; R. S. Denning, Harrisburg; S. F. Jones, Chester; M. Williamson, Carbondale; J. W. Malone, Danville; W. B. Hammond, Upper Alton; S. Hutchinson, Mattoon; C. Holmes, Metropolis; W. H. Brown, Minneapolis and St. Paul; W. R. Alexander, Clarinda Mission; E. D. Moore, Rockford and Oshkosh; A. J. Hall, West Side, Chicago; R. C. Peterson, Springfield; G. Benson, Carmi; G. C. Booth, Quinn Chapel, Chicago; C. S. Jacobs, Jacksonville; J. B. Dawson, Springfield; P. C. Cooper, Cairo; C. S. Smith, Bloomington; J. Forbing, Galesburg; E. C. Joiner, Quincy; J. W. H. Jackson, Sparta; G. H. Hann, Peoria; H. C. Burton, Shawneetown; H. Brown, Lincoln and Decatur; A. Dickins, Monmouth; W. Cracken, Knoxville; W. Lee, Edwardsville; L. Alexander, Pontiac; W. G. Rynhart, Ottumwa; T. A. Check, Des Moines, Ia.; J. W. White, Mound City, Ill.; J. T. Neuse, Batavia; W. Johnson, Greenville and Jerseyville; G. H. Wade, Council Bluffs; J. Newsome, Hodge Park; J. D. Peterson, Centralia; J. Williams, Beloit, Wis.; H. Simons, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Davis, Champaign; E. C. Freeman, Moline; M. W. Beckly, Alton; H. Depugh, Belleville; J. W. Eads, Keokuk, Ia.; R. Holly, Davenport; R. Knight, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. M. Derrick, Mount Pleasant, Ia.; John Scott, R. Jacobs, J. W. Lewis, Alexander Dorsey, John L. Kajor, and Wyett Johnson.

There were also present as visitors, Rev. T. W. Henderson and A. J. Jackson of the Missouri Conference, the Rev. M. Lewis of the Indiana Conference, Judge Laton of the Rock River Conference, and the Rev. J. Watson, Commissioner of Education of the A. M. E. Church.

The morning session was devoted to organization and the appointment of committees, of which there are twenty-two in number. The following telegram was by a unanimous rising vote ordered to be sent to Washington:

"CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—*To the Hon. James G. Blaine:* The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church desires to convey through you its warmest sympathy for President Garfield and earnest prayers for his speedy recovery. M. W. WARD, Bishop."

The conference at half-past 1 adjourned until this morning. The afternoon was devoted to committee work, and in the evening the annual sermon was delivered before the conference by the Rev. F. Myers, of Clinton, from the text, "He must increase, but I must decrease."—*John iii., 30.*

THE BAPTISTS.

The Wood River Baptist Association opened its morning session yesterday at 9 o'clock. S. T. Clanton conducted devotional exercises, after which the Moderator, the Rev. R. M. Duling, took the chair. The Rev. J. R. Raynor, of Indiana, and the Rev. E. H. Beverly, of Virginia, were introduced. The various committees were then appointed.

The convention adjourned for dinner, which was served in the lecture-room by the ladies of the congregation.

In the afternoon the Rev. G. W. Clark, of Jacksonville, preached a sermon from the text, "God is our refuge and a very present help in trouble." The Rev. H. C. First addressed the meeting on behalf of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Prof. William J. Simmons, of Louisville, Ky., and the Rev. Messrs. Evans, Johnson, and Fairfax were introduced. The evening was devoted to preaching services at the several colored churches.

Following is the church representation either by clerical or lay delegates, or by either: Olivet Church, Chicago, R. De Baptiste, John Jeamson, Frank Boin, A. C. Brown, W. S. Johnson, J. W. Terry, Jacksonville, A. W. Jackson, B. Henderson, D. Spencer, G. W. Clark, Bradwood, William Harrison, J. S. Jones, Springfield, R. T. Robinson, Quincy, R. M. Duling, East Carondelet, Fred Lunce, Alton, J. T. Pearman, J. H. Kelly, Bloomington, J. H. Parris, A. Robinson, G. W. Samuel, Galesburg, J. W. Jones, Champaign, J. W. Teal, J. Anderson, Clinton, A. W. Newsom, Pontiac, T. C. Fleming, Mattoon, John Ferguson, Lewis A. Martin, Elgin, Stephen Taylor, Arthur Newsom, Peter Newsom, Brooklyn, J. J. Jackson, Peoria, A. Ward, Providence Church, Chicago, J. W. Polk, John White, John Mayo, Peter Cullaway, Tuscola, John Ferguson, S. Page, Joseph Lamb, Onarga, A. W. Newsom, A. Fowler. There were also letters from the churches in Jerseyville, Upper Alton, Bellville, Lincoln, and Minonk.

DO NOT LIKE THEIR PASTOR.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—An extraordinary action was begun in the Circuit Court here today by twenty-four members of the German Lutheran Church against the pastor, Charles H. Rohe, and the trustees. The bill of complaint sets forth that the pastor has taught doctrines not in harmony with the canons of the Church and its simbolical books; that he has taught foreordination instead of foreknowledge; and that he has been guilty of falsehood and malfeasance in his office of pastor. A temporary injunction has been granted restraining Rohe from acting as pastor.

MICHIGAN METHODISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 31.—The forty-sixth annual session of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city this morning, Bishop Foster presiding. One hundred and fifty-three ministers answered to their names,—about half of the number in attendance. After the appointment of the various committees the conference adjourned until tomorrow.

UNITARIANS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BARABOO, Wis., Aug. 31.—The Unitarian Conference assembled here this evening.

## THE CRAMER CASE.

### What the Prosecution Expects to Prove Concerning James Malley Jr. and His Alibi.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28.—While there have been no developments since the last sitting of the Cramer jury, it has been learned how the jury expect that James Malley Jr. may be shown to have had a motive for wishing Jennie Cramer's death. An official connected with the investigation gives this version, which gathers up the seemingly loose threads of evidence: "We find that Jennie Cramer was a virtuous girl, though imprudent. We find that she told friends that James Malley Jr. had promised to marry her. We have reason to believe that at the Malley house that Wednesday night Jennie Cramer was overcome by James Malley's promise of marriage. We think that Jennie Cramer on the following day and on Friday and Friday night, in all probability, importuned him to carry out his promise to her. Her importunities furnished him with the motive for desiring to get her out of the way. We have evidence bearing on this promise of James Malley to marry Jennie which has not been disclosed. The evidence that Jennie Cramer sought James Malley Jr. after that Wednesday night is strong. Having left home she sought him and urged the strongest possible plea to induce him to be faithful to his promise—the plea of being homeless. We know that on Thursday morning she was seen opposit the Malley store. We think that she then sent a note in to James Malley asking for an interview. We find her going to West Haven and returning very soon after, as if uneasy. We see her that afternoon with Blanche Douglass, one of the Redcliffe party, and that evening, after waiting on the street for some one, she is at the Redcliffe restaurant. Bertha Williamson testifies that James and Walter Malley slept in rooms over Redcliffe's that Thursday night. It was the first time she ever knew James Malley to stay there, and the Malleys had two rooms there that night. The next afternoon James Malley and Jennie Cramer are seen by unimpeachable witnesses taking a short walk together. James Malley apparently did not wish to be from the store long enough to have his absence noticed.

"From Jennie's subsequent actions we believe that she expected James Malley to go to West Haven with her. She took a car, and, after it had started, alighted. Then she changed her mind and went on again. She was seen going to West Haven by a man who had known her for years, Keenan, the hack-driver. Later that Friday afternoon we find James Malley preparing to follow her, although his friends claim in establishing his alibi that when he reached home his feet troubled him so that he could not leave the house. We find him arranging in the store to take a horseback ride or carriage ride, and find him that evening going in the direction in which Jennie has been traced. Then the identification of both Jennie and James at West Haven by Gilchrist we consider positive. That death did not result from suicide we are convinced by these circumstances: She could not have drowned herself, for her lungs and stomach contained no water; had she died from drugs self-administered, she could not have been in the water. The sandbars would have prevented her body from floating to where it was found, and we assume that in suicide no one would have troubled to put the body in the water from the beach. Death did not come from natural causes, for the autopsy showed that all the organs were healthy. We are forced to the conclusion of murder. We expect to have the chemical analysis show how death was caused. Having established a probable motive for James to wish to rid himself of the girl, we confess that we have yet no positive evidence that James Malley killed her. As circumstantial, That James and Walter Malley should have told untruths about the last time they saw Jennie alive when already the events of the night at the Malley house were known is one of the strongest grounds for suspicion. As to the alibi, the longer James Malley's friends insist on that the more it is weakened by daily contradictions."

This is the first statement by any official connected with the case of how the State expects to implicate James Malley with Jennie's death.

### A Witness Who Brings James Malley Jr. Very Close to the Alleged Murder —James and Jennie Seen in a Carriage a Few Hours Before the Body Was Found.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 29.—James Malley Jr. had his alibi assailed this afternoon by a reluctant witness, who, after making the identification, wept in the excess of his pity for James. "I am so sorry for those boys," he said when the Coroner tried to convince him that he had no interest except that justice be done. This witness is Henry C. Allen, the proprietor of a printing concern in Chapel street. It become known to Coroner Bollman some days ago that Allen had said that he saw Jennie Cramer in a carriage on the night of Friday, Aug. 5, with a young man whom he did not know, but whom he could recognize should he see him again. Allen went out of town and was not expected back for several days, but this afternoon he was found through the enterprise of a reporter, and told his story. He said that he was riding down Chapel street—on which street is the Malley store and the Redcliffe restaurant—on a horse-car on the night in question and he saw Jennie Cramer with the young man in a carriage. He was positive of the girl's identity. He was willing to accompany Coroner Bollman to the jail where the Malleys are confined to see if either of the Malleys was the man he saw. He said that he had lived in this city about five months. He came here from Northford, about six miles from this city, early last April. Jennie Cramer had visited a family in Northford with whom he was well acquainted, and he knew her name and features well before he came to this city. She was so handsome as to make him take special notice of her. After Mr. Allen had outlined his story in this way, he went to the jail with Coroner Bollman. Glancing in at the long line of iron cell doors in two of which were fastened bouquets indicating where the Malleys were, Coroner Bollman said that he did not wish to go in. He said that he preferred to have Mr. Allen go in with the assistant jailer, Tibell, and see if he could identify the man he saw with Jennie without official help. Most of the prisoners were in their cells. There are eight alleged murderers in the same tier with the Malleys, and the tier has thereby gained the name already of Murderers' Row. Edward Malley, the dry-goods dealer, father of Walter Malley, stood in front of Walter's cell-door, talking to him. Tibell escorted Allen down past the cells, and Allen looked in without seeing any one he could identify as the person he saw with Jennie Cramer. James Malley Jr.'s cell was vacant, as he was being shaved in the barber-shop attached to the jail.

Mr. Allen was escorted into the room, and, seeing James Malley Jr., at once said: "That is the man whom I saw with Jennie Cramer." Then he was taken back to the main office of the jail to Coroner Bollman. Mr. Allen had hardly begun to talk when he began to shed tears.

"That was the man," he said.

Coroner Bollman saw the man's emotion and said to him, gently: "You needn't feel it so keenly."

"I do feel it; I'm so sorry for those boys."

Allen then went before the jury, and testified to the above statements.

After the hearing of the jury Blanche Douglass, who is supposed to have had another opportunity to talk with her friend James Riley, was placed in a close carriage in custody of Sheriff Peck and driven to the jail. The authorities have become convinced that she will not tell all she knows without greater pressure. When she reached the jail she trembled and cried, but entered the jail calmly. She said nothing. She was dressed more plainly than usual in a calico dress, and a veil partly hid her face. Jailer Stevens took the mittimus which committed her on the charge of perjury, on which she will appear before Justice Booth on Sept. 8. She was put in a cell with ordinary criminals. This step was taken with the concurrence of State-Attorney Doolittle. Sheriff Peck says that he and his wife have tried all their arts on her to make her talk, and he believes she has told all she knows. He conferred with James Riley later. The authorities think the James Malley alibi destroyed.

The jury of inquest will not probably want the black-mustached man they have discovered. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter saw Jennie Cramer on the flying-horses, and there were with Jennie Cramer two men and a woman who belonged to the Cramer party evidently. Then there was the black-mustached man who jumped from the horses vowing vengeance on the woman who had coaxed him to get on the horses and had then left him. Mr. Hunter said that he followed this black-mustached man and saw him go towards the beach and meet a long-bearded man. The next morning Mrs. Hunter spoke to the man whom she thinks she saw on the horses, and he denied that he had ever seen Jennie Cramer there. The black-mustached man produced—Harry Ford, of Boston—acknowledges the conversation on the beach, but says he was not on the flying-horses nor did he see any one on the flying-horses.

As the testimony has so far tended more to implicate James Malley, Jr., than Walter Malley, it is a question with the authorities whether they shall proceed to try them separately or together. The defense will probably ask for a separate trial. So far Walter Malley's alibi has not been impeached by positive testimony.

### Louis, King of Bavaria.

*Paris Figaro.*

His face, chivalrous and dreamy, strange and mysterious, reminds one of that of the German Prince painted by George Sand in her famous novel of "Consuelo." Lohengrin pleases him doubtless because he finds in it something of his own restrained heroism. King Louis lives sad and solitary in his beautiful palaces, in his Gothic castles, whose interior is transformed into wonderful rooms of the eighteenth century. This son of the Preux adores Pompadour furniture. He has had sent from Paris photographs of the most beautiful rooms of the time of Louis XV. to have them copied at his own palaces.

It is astonishing that he is not married. Perhaps he does not wish to leave to children his hereditary crown of which he is in nowise the master.

He reads with avidity the historians who write of the grandeur of Bavaria in the Middle Ages. It may be that he has even written a monograph on the valiant Charles Albert, crowned Emperor of Germany in 1742, the legitimate sovereign of the Empire, sustained by France and conquered by Maria Theresa. Still more unfortunate, it is not before a woman, a heroine of 20, a mother whose tears would raise an army, that Louis of Bavaria must yield, feeble and unarmed. Thus, on the eve of Sadowa Maximilian died, leaving the throne to Louis II., obliged to submit to the law of the German conqueror. What he deplores, this young King is the dependence of his country with his inability to recover it.

There are no feasts in his castles, but a great deal of music, a music to which he listens religiously behind the hangings which hide him from all eyes. They say that at the representations of Wagner's operas he wished first to extinguish all the lights, so as to show the scene in greater radiance.

The King loves the country, but detests the day in his apartments. Wherever he lives he has the shutters closed and the candelabra lighted at midday. He dines, sups, dines alone, sumptuously and absent-mindedly, a book beside him in which he becomes so absorbed that he forgets to eat, and they take away the dishes untouched. He has discarded them. These singular repasts often last for three or four hours. His life is silence, solitude, night, study, and dreaming.

The King is 35, tall and well formed, the blonde head having much nobleness and charm about it.

### The Devil-Fish as a Table Delicacy.

*San Francisco Bulletin.*

There is still another variety of fish taken which, while speaking of the fruits of the fisherman's toil, it would be wrong to overlook. It is the octopus, or devil-fish. There are, possibly, very few of the inhabitants of this city who will manifest much interest in this fish as a matter of food. But it is not so with the fishermen themselves, nor with the Italian and Greek population generally, to whom it is a delicacy as is a truffled capon to a Frenchman or birds' nest soup to a Chinaman. To the Italian fishermen it is known as *folpi*. They give the preference to the smaller "devils," but they by no means despise the larger ones. The favorit size is ten to twelve inches from the extreme point of one tentacle to the end of the other. At this size they are very nice and delicate. In preparation for the table they are first opened and all the black liquid called ink is squeezed out. They are then washed, put into a pot with sliced onions, carrots, parsley, cloves, or other seasoning, and boiled, and eaten with olive oil and a squeeze of lemon or lime. The consistency of the devil-fish cooked in this way is similar to the flesh of the clam, if anything of a softer feel, running clear through to the Atchafalaya, seven or eight miles distant. This is a most remarkable change in so short a time, and if the forces in operation continue the menace to the commercial supremacy of New Orleans will become a subject for serious consideration. History records several great natural changes and revolutions of this character in the Old World, but they have required centuries for their accomplishment. The great American river, however, is up with the age, and it is not impossible that it may do in a week or a month what the sluggish waters of the other hemisphere have taken hundreds of years to work out.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years standing. It gives relief in five minutes after using. WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, and

# THE AGONY OVER,

## And the Cincinnati Clique Rake Down the Dust.

## Their Profits Estimated to Be About Three Million Dollars.

## Mr. Handy Tired, but Jubilant—The Workers, and How They Worked It.

## A Belief that They Will Not Go into the Market for September.

## All the Deals Settled Except to the Extent of 250,000 Bushels.

## Mr. Baker Formally Pleads the Baby Act to Save His $90,000.

## The Majority of the Board of Trade Building Committee Favor the Stock Plan,

## Is Best Calculated to Avoid Legal Complications and Preserve a Happy Family.

### SETTLING DAY.

ONLY ABOUT 250,000 BUSHELS OUTSTANDING.

Yesterday was the culminating day of one of the greatest and most successful "corners" ever carried or run on the Chicago Board of Trade. It was all the more wonderful from the fact that it was conducted right in the midst of the harvest, a time which, in the history of previous deals of the kind, has been fraught with disaster to the parties at the helm. But, as has been repeatedly said, providence has been on the side of the clique nearly from the start, and in this fact, with clever management, has carried the great speculation to a highly satisfactory issue. The August deal in wheat, which closed yesterday with the expiration of the month, is said by excellent authority to have made for the famous Cincinnati clique the handsum of

THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE TRIBUNE has endeavored to give the public the current gossip, information, and reasoning in regard to this squeeze from day to day, and it is useless to go over the same points again in detail. Suffice it to say, the clique have carried through the month nearly 4,000,000 bushels of cash No. 2 spring wheat stored in our city elevators, besides handling heavily receipts, and securing possession of a large amount of the same grade stored in Milwaukee, which at one time it was expected would be brought to Chicago and delivered to the powers in control, in payment of sales made to them by shorts for August delivery. On the first day of August the price of August wheat was $1.10, and on the last the sales were made at $1.40. This advance of 30 cents per bushel failed to attract to this city the receipts which everybody else expected, on account of the fact that the farmers were delayed in threshing, or got their ideas of values so high that they preferred to hold the property rather than dispose of it. During the past week the receipts of new wheat increased, running up to 600 cars or more for one day, but previously the quantity was not large enough to create much of an impression on the clique's bank account. The receipts by lake amounted to 380,000 bushels, nearly all of which came from Milwaukee. The number of carroes received was fourteen. As stated above, the receipts by lake were checked by an arrangement made by the clique, and a large quantity of grain which was expected from Minnesota was retained there by a scarcity of transportation facilities or other causes.

The foreign markets have generally ruled strong, thus favoring the bull element here, and crop reports from both sides of the Atlantic continue to indicate a large diminution in the world's supply of wheat this year.

IN THE FACE OF ALL THE STRONG FACTS, the bears favored higher prices for the leading months to be resulted for a few years past, the number of persons who have had little confidence in the ability of a band of operators to carry their point to a successful conclusion, and the bears of a harvest has been realized, there has been no trouble, therefore, in getting out a big line of shorts, though it was not known back in July that a formidable combination had resolved to run a deal on the month which ended yesterday. It was said also that no clique could command the necessary amount of money to carry such a business to a successful issue, but the quiet has proven that the members of the clique have had no trouble about getting all the money they wanted, and has also proven that they had determined that they had decided to conduct a deal in a city which was naturally inclined to be hostile to them, be they what they may. Many people around the board say the so called "corner rule" is not worth a snap. They think the same parties might take hold later in the season, after they had gotten matters cleared up. They had strong faith in wheat, believing it worth money this year.

This gentleman said the profits were probably $2,000,000 for the Handy side, and $1,000,000 for Remmeisberg. Mr. Handy is said to have brought $1,000,000 here which he did not use, and to have made a pile in July. Buying began in June. The price of August wheat started at $1.08, and ran up to $1.40, the average being in the neighborhood of $1.25.

This gentleman added that it might be

INTERESTING TO CHICAGOANS

who had been deploring the fact that Cincinnati had gotten such a start on them to know that the leading members of this combination had decided to invest some of their earnings in this city and vicinity. Mr. Handy is said to have made a purchase of real estate in Lake View, and both Messrs. Handy and Remmeisberg have bought an extensive property at Geneva Lake.

It remained to be seen that whatever might be said about "squeezes," the price of wheat had been raised to somewhere near its value, and the farmers of the Northwest could thank the clique for it.

Wheat was active yesterday, the crowd preferring to trade in October, which opened 3c higher, advanced 1¼c, and closed lower than ever. December sold down to $1.22½, and up to $1.25¼, closing at $1.24¾. September wheat was depressed by the expectation of big deliveries by the clique, selling at $1.20½, down to $1.19¼, back to $1.22¼, and closed at $1.22¾. The operations of the clique were apparently light in either future, and chiefly in the direction of selling. The shorts on September were evidently for the prospect of a big break to-day which would give them a chance to make in a lot of money. Some of these are said badly injured in August that they think it is time their luck turned.

Corn sold up yesterday, October touching 65, and closing at 64¾. The trade in it was fair, and brokers estimated a good deal of "faith, though some appeared surprised to see 65 cents reached again so soon.

The bulletin on the Board of Trade contained the statement in the table of grain shipments the last twenty-four hours that 40,000 bushels of spring wheat

"NOT GRADED"

had been taken out of store. A good many people pointed to this as unusual phrase and asked what it meant. They could help somehow from associating it with bad wheat, as it appears that the grain was inspected out of the elevator yesterday at the instance of the clique parties, and loaded into the propeller Avon along with 20,000 bushels straight No. 2 wheat for shipment. The Chief Inspector said the first Assistant inspected the 40,000 bushels out, but could not give the lot a grade because it was a little clammy in streaks, for was a "little off." It was originally No. 2 wheat, and the receipts therefor for grade were canceled by the owners who were shipping it.

"The law," said the Chief Inspector, "reads: 'All grain that is warm, or that is in a heating condition, or is otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall not be graded.' He said they had followed the law, and inspected the wheat out without grading it.

NOTES.

It was rumored yesterday that Armour was one of the noble band of shorts who settled with the clique on the last day.

The boys who grunt because they got squeezed should remember they would do the same thing for $4,000,000, and if they were great deal less than that if they could get the chance.

It is the New York crowd to play the baby act. They seem to be adepts at that sort of thing.

Many people around the board say the so called "corner rule" is not worth a snap. They think the same parties might take hold later in the season, after they had gotten matters cleared up. They had strong faith in wheat, believing it worth money this year.

The gentleman said the profits were probably $2,000,000 for the Handy side, and $1,000,000 for Remmeisberg. Mr. Handy is said to have brought $1,000,000 here which he did not use, and to have made a pile in July. Buying began in June. The price of August wheat started at $1.08, and ran up to $1.40, the average being in the neighborhood of $1.25.

This gentleman added that it might be

INTERESTING TO CHICAGOANS

who had been deploring the fact that Cincinnati had gotten such a start on them to know that the leading members of this combination had decided to invest some of their earnings in this city and vicinity. Mr. Handy is said to have made a purchase of real estate in Lake View, and both Messrs. Handy and Remmeisberg have bought an extensive property at Geneva Lake.

It remained to be seen that whatever might be said about "squeezes," the price of wheat had been raised to somewhere near its value, and the farmers of the Northwest could thank the clique for it.

Wheat was active yesterday, the crowd preferring to trade in October, which opened 3c higher, advanced 1¼c, and closed lower than ever. December sold down to $1.22½, and up to $1.25¼, closing at $1.24¾. September wheat was depressed by the expectation of big deliveries by the clique, selling at $1.20½, down to $1.19¼, back to $1.22¼, and closed at $1.22¾. The operations of the clique were apparently light in either future, and chiefly in the direction of selling. The shorts on September were evidently for the prospect of a big break to-day which would give them a chance to make in a lot of money. Some of these are said badly injured in August that they think it is time their luck turned.

Corn sold up yesterday, October touching 65, and closing at 64¾. The trade in it was fair, and brokers estimated a good deal of "faith, though some appeared surprised to see 65 cents reached again so soon.

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This

out fairly, though in
they are light and
do not weigh out.
acreage of oats sown in
Rye will give about an aver-
ds of a crop. Timothy seed
ly, the average being two
. Hay is a fair average crop
quality, with the excep-
mages entailed by rain
s before stacking. Hunga-
t are fair. Early potatoes
ile late are almost a failure.
over half a potato crop may
The peach crop proved almost
a few trees in an orchard
es are a poor yield. Grapes
e are almost a failure, and
dd fairly. They are pretty
making many of them small
all fruits did not yield even

## NEBRASKA.

*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

O., Aug. 31.—The first rain
this section of the State for
over came to-night, and ex-
s and adjoining counties on
as far east as the Missouri
as rain more welcome in this
aska before, and the good
owing crops can hardly be
weather, which for several
ery warm, is now quite cool

## INDIANA.

*Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HESTER, Ind., Aug. 31.—This
ed with a fine rain today.
neral needed it. The trees
on account of the drouth.

## ure Air in a Knapsack.

*Rubber Era.*

eriments have been carried on
n Smythe, at the New Seaham
rasside, England, with what is
as breathing apparatus. The
is invention will at once be
who are in any way acquaint-
fresh suffocation run by fire-
employed under ground.
fumes are so liable to break
te those who may be subject to
ld of the Fleuss machine men
at danger under all these in-

has the size and shape of a
k, its principal portion being a
per, twelve inches long, twelve
two and a-half inches deep.
nally divided into four longi-
nents, fitted up so as to secure
ulation through them of the
robbed of its oxygen by pass-
lungs. Each compartment is
ubes of India-rubber sponge,
cially prepared caustic soda.
ases from the lungs of the
he apparatus passes through
mouthpiece and down the
ort length of pipe over his left
rst compartment of the case.
ough a finely-balanced valve,
to the softest breath passing
but is immovable to anything
of the case. The partition of
ment fits closely up to the top
is about one inch open at the
angement thus permits the re-
down the first chamber and to
nd at the bottom. Here
the top, where an inch
e next partition gives it
third compartment, which
find a similar outlet at
he fourth chamber. Rising to
ompartment, the air thus puri-
icterious matters that it has
lungs passes through a valve
ver the right shoulder of the
n is added by means of a small
om the cylinder at the bottom
finds its opening close to the
esh air-pipe and the before-
-rubber bag. This latter per-
a reservoir of pure and prop-
air, and by its presence the act
rendered easy and natural, in
ait to the space of time during
atus enables the man to move
dst of poisonous gases is the
ygen cylinder and the individ-
dility to carry the copper knap-
him. The capacity of the cylin-
s in use is one-fourth of
and as the oxygen is
r pressure of atmosphere
four cubic feet of the gas. The
be regulated through the me-
is calculated to last for a four
ork, although no man employed
tions of danger as require its
or more than three hours at a

rtion of the apparatus is the
is attached a mouthpiece
ide to the pure-air pipe and In-
and on the other to the pipe
spired air back to the compart-
sack case.

## uble Elopement.

*(Va.) Telegram, Aug. 27.*

as received in this city the
elopement from Kinzua of
of Mr. S. O. Dagrett, of this
T. L. Wilson, of the *Petroleum*
son had been stopping at the
son's parents at Kinzua until
residence, which was being
e couple at Titusville, could
Last Thursday afternoon
in company with a man
who was section boss on the
road now building from this
illage. Grannis has a wife in
ed in Colesville until quite re-
guilty couple fled. Miss Nina
blonde of 16 summers, sister
Tait young lady was accom-
ny man named Harkins, who
a Warren clothing store. His
utation, and the flight of Miss
can only be explained by
her friends that her sister
y from honor, friends, and
et drove on Friday from War-
where it is supposed they
d train. Mr. Wilson is over-
the fatal error of his wife,
y loved, and has the warm
of Oil City. The scoundrel
about 28 or 30 years of age,
a small blonde mustache, and
building of the extension of
this point to Marshburg, and
reputation by his associates.
is a slender, attractive brunet
ll known in Bradford. This
escapade, as she eloped
rom school at Randolph about
they were married. Miss
blonde has turned 16, and has
dresses. She attended school
is said that while her aunts at
she lived, were away at Sul-
anda, accompanied by Mrs.
Warren, where the solicitations
induced the innocent girl to
ep of leaving home with the
two families are thus plunged
rief, and a score of lives are
the recklessness and crime of

## dest Citizen Dead.

*om Daily Telegram.*

oldest inhabitant, Koustan-
ed proprietor, lately residing
od of Rettimo, who died about
the unusually advanced age
rable 93 years, in his early
e plow and herded oxen for
whose only daughter fell in love
ted upon marrying him before
his 19th birthday. He brought
ery in land and cattle, which
commence farming on his own
a century ago. Since the
lived upon his small estate,
olitical troubles have com-
eek safety in flight from
Turkish authorities. Of the
ge whose successive reigns
t against six in ineffectual ed-
e his native country's inde-
was four several times pro-
and pardoned. He married
wives, and survived all his
rs, nephews and nieces, and
children. His faculties were
n to the very day of his
last year, having been
f his village, he fulfilled
ctions with unabated activity
It seems scarcely credible that
onth a man was living, hale
had been a sturdy stripling
he Great sat upon the Prus-
he British Colonies in North
their independence of the

## victs Break Loose and Escape.

There is a large convict prison
onvicts are heavily chained in
employed for out door work.
is dusk, as the prison was
e convicts rushed out. Their
ocked off, and they were all
pistols, or bayonets. They
jailers and ran through the
Goletta, brandishing their
was raised that the Bedouins
own, and the confusion that
description. The shops and
loaded, and the Europeans,
ere shrieking and rushing
ations, seeking shelter. The
, did not hurt any one. They
wn, and made for the open
they could run. It was some
some native soldiers, armed
ticks and poles, commenced
sways. Shortly afterwards
ers joined the pursuit; but
tely turned back, at the re-
In the result only two pris-
The others, favored by the
escape. The circumstance
e, because it shows that the
had accomplices, otherwise
been able to strike off their
also have been help-
ugh grass

# MARINE NEWS.

## No Change in Grain Freights Yesterday, but Firm Rates Continued.

## An Amicable Settlement of the Tug-Whistle Question Brought About.

## Bloody and Disgraceful Fight Between Two River Tug Captains.

## The Schooner Edward Blake Reaches Port After a Very Eventful Trip.

## Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Steamboat Lines—Dock Notes.

### LAKE FREIGHTS.

GRAIN.

There was little change in grain freights yesterday. Vessels are still scarce, and the rates remain firm. The figures at which charters were made were 4¼ cents on wheat, 3¾ cents on corn, and 4¼ cents on flaxseed to Buffalo. A vessel was chartered yesterday to go to Milwaukee to load wheat for Kingston at 7½ cents. It is quite likely that from this time forward there will be an active demand for grain-carriers, as the settlements for August have been made and the grain in store must be moved to make room for the new crop. The vessels engaged yesterday embrace the following:

*For Buffalo.*

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Propeller Connemaugh, wheat | 50,000 |
| Schooner David Stuart, corn | 36,000 |
| Schooner Ida Keith, flaxseed | 33,000 |
| *For Sarnia.* | |
| Schooner Maumee Valley, corn | 15,000 |
| Schooner Fellowcraft, corn | 14,800 |
| *For Collingwood.* | |
| Propeller Northern Queen, corn | 20,500 |
| *For Kingston.* | |
| Schooner Comanche, wheat (to load at Milwaukee) | 22,000 |
| Total capacity | 193,000 |

LUMBER.

No change in lumber freights were reported yesterday. Rates remain firm, and there was quite an active demand for carriers. But few vessels are in port at present, and all the large vessels now engaged in carrying lumber will probably be drawn off to carry grain. A few charters were made yesterday at the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| From East Saginaw | $3.25@3.50 |
| From Manistee | 2.12½ |
| From Ludington | 1.87½ |
| From White Lake | 1.75 |
| From Grand Haven | 1.62½ |
| From Muskegon | 1.62½ |
| From Bay City | 3.00 |

IRON ORE.

Two vessels were reported chartered yesterday to carry ore from Escanaba to a Lake Erie port at $1.50, and others would have been taken had they been offered. The following are now the reported rates from the points named:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Escanaba to Chicago | $ 1.00 |
| From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports | 1.40@1.50 |
| From Marquette to Lake Erie ports | 2.00@2.25 |

COAL.

Coal freights from Lake Erie ports continue very firm. Rates from Oswego are also exceedingly firm, and the scarcity of carriers in Lake Ontario for the Upper Lakes continues. The following are the ruling rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Buffalo to Chicago | $ 1.20 |
| From Buffalo to Milwaukee | 1.20 |
| From Lake Erie ports to Chicago | 1.30@1.35 |
| From Lake Erie ports to Milwaukee | 1.30@1.35 |
| From Lake Erie ports to Escanaba | 1.60 |
| From Lake Erie ports to Duluth | 1.85 |
| From Lake Erie ports to Detroit | 45@ 50 |
| From Cleveland to Buffalo | 75 |
| From Oswego to Chicago | 2.37 |
| From Oswego to Milwaukee | 2.37 |

By Lake Erie ports is meant any port on Lake Erie west of and including Erie, to which iron ore is consigned, and from which coal is shipped.

### HOME GATHERINGS.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Messrs. Harman & Blue, managers of the Union Towing Line of tugs, have each of them had an interview with Mr. Ambler, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, relative to the whistling nuisance. They will put the regulation whistle on their boats and use them in accordance with the city ordinances. Capt. Harman says that they have been misunderstood with regard to their position. The point he made was, that as none of his boats had ever been fined for violation of the law against excessive or impudent whistling, he ought not to be put to the expense of putting on the new whistles unless there was some actual complaint of a violation of the law as it stood before the recent enactment. As, however, the other lines had come in to the new arrangement, he did not wish to stand out, and so he went around to see Mr. Ambler and have an explanation. Such an interview between two honest and intelligent men could only result in good. The law will be complied with and the suits dismissed.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN TUG CAPTAINS.

A dock in the rear of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company was a scene of a cutting affray, Capt. Charles Mussey, of the tug George B. McClellan, receiving long and serious cuts in the right shoulder and face from a knife in the hands of Arthur McGuire, Captain of the tug J. V. Taylor. Tuesday night there was a jam at Sixteenth street bridge, and it is alleged that McGuire ran his tug on the line of the McClellan, which had a vessel in tow, and refused to back off when requested. This caused a quarrel between the two Captains, in which threats to whip each other were freely made, but nothing came of the quarrel at the time. Yesterday morning, at the hour named above, McGuire was sitting in the tug office, when Mussey came in and asked him if he still wanted to fight, and upon McGuire replying in the affirmative, Mussey struck him. The noise of the fight drew the attention of Superintendent Learned, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Association, who was on the dock at the time, and he went in and separated the men, telling them they must settle their differences outside of the office. Mussey then went out on the dock, and was leaning against the wall of the building, near the door, when McGuire rushed out and attacked him with a pocket-knife, cutting him four times. Mr. Learned again separated the men, when McGuire jumped aboard his tug, which was lying at the dock, pushed out, and steamed down the river. Mussey was taken to a physician's office, where his wounds were dressed, after which he returned to duty on board his tug. His wounds, while quite severe, are not considered dangerous. Later in the day Mussey swore out a warrant for the arrest of McGuire, and he will be arrested this morning.

THE PASSENGER STEAMBOAT LINES.

The elegant steamer Lawrence, Capt. Connors, of the Northern Michigan Line, leaves tomorrow evening for Mackinaw and all intermediate ports.

The fast and swift propeller Northern Queen, of the New England Transportation Line, leaves this evening for Collingwood and Georgian Bay.

The palace steamer Nyack, Capt. Sam Shannon, leaves this evening on her regular trip to Buffalo.

The fine propeller Joseph L. Hurd, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, leaves tomorrow evening for Lake Superior ports.

The steamer Ocean, of the Merchants' Montreal Line, leaves tomorrow evening for Montreal and other lower Lake ports.

The magnificent steamer Oneida, of the Western Transportation, leaves Saturday evening for Buffalo.

The staunch and swift little propeller Messenger, of Graham & Co.'s East Shore Line, leaves this evening for Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

The fine sidewheel steamer Corona, of the popular Goodrich Line, leaves this evening for Milwaukee and all intermediate points.

DOCK NOTES.

The schooner Blake is to have a new mainsail.

Many vessels are getting new canvas as a preparation for the fall gales.

The yachts Idler and Countess of Dufferin are at Mackinaw. They will arrive home next week.

Yesterday was a dull day for the tugs. What few had tows of in-bound vessels had to go far down the lake for them.

Capt. Prindiville, of the new propeller Michigan, states that the craft will be ready for sea by Sept. 25. Joseph R. Russell has been appointed mate of the Michigan.

Owing to the hazy weather which is prevailing on the lakes, vessels are obliged to slow up some. This has caused some of the steamers to be several hours behind time.

The first vessel that ever sailed from Chicago to Liverpool was the Dean Richmond, in 1858, and the second the C. J. Kershaw, in 1867. Both vessels were commanded by Capt. D. C. Pierce.

The Chicago Yacht Club will have the last regatta of the season Saturday, Sept. 10, the sail to be to South Chicago. Boats will get under way at 3:30, those of the first, second, and third classes to round the crib, the fourth class to sail direct.

The Common Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds have invited the President of the Illinois Central to confer with them about the encroachments of his road on the Lake Front.

It would be well for the bridgetender of one of the bridges high up the South Branch to give his assistant a little lecture about going to sleep at night, and thus enable the tugs to dispense with a great deal of whistling.

A collision occurred in the North Branch, near the gas-house, yesterday, between the schooners Sunrise and George Murray, resulting in the Sunrise losing her jibboom and the Murray a portion of her mizzen rigging.

The propeller Lehigh, of the Anchor Line, reported aground on Middle Island Reef several days ago, arrived in port late Tuesday night. The Captain of the steamer was compelled to jettison over 200 tons of merchandise in order to get her off, and it is this freight, reported from Port Huron in yesterday's TRIBUNE as seen floating on Lake Huron by passing steamers, which gave rise to the supposition that a serious collision had occurred between an Anchor Line boat and some unknown craft. The Lehigh is leaking some, making about an inch of water an hour, but the damage to her, if any, cannot be ascertained until her cargo of coal is unloaded. The officers of the boat report very thick weather all the way up from the Straits.

Two trips before her last to Sarnia, the cargo of the schooner Edward Blake ran short, and the Captain had to make good the shortage. On her next trip her cargo overran some fifty-odd bushels, but the Sarnia elevator authorities would not pay for the overrun and the Captain had to lose the value of the grain, whereat he made a most vigorous "kick." On her last trip her cargo again overran, but this time the Captain did not get left. The moment the amount of corn called for by the bill of lading was taken out he stopped the shovelers. The elevator men wanted the overrun, but Capt. Bruce would not allow it, as he had delivered all the corn called for. He says he intends to keep the corn to make good any future shortages that may be made out against him by his smart Canadian friends.

The schooner Edward Blake arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of cedar ties from Johnson's Harbor. The Blake is the vessel spoken by the propeller John H. Lyon in Lake Huron in a leaking condition. Capt. Bruce, the Master of the Blake, reports that his vessel commenced leaking when a day out from Johnson's Harbor. The next day after the Lyon passed him the steam-barge Van Allen came up, and he requested the Captain of that craft to take him in tow, as his men were nearly exhausted from working at the pumps. The Master of the Van Allen refused on the ground that his boat did not have sufficient fuel. Capt. Bruce told him he could burn all the ties he wanted, but he still refused, and stuck to his way. By throwing over several thousand ties, Capt. Bruce was enabled to free his vessel of considerable water, and by keeping the pumps going succeeded in reaching this port. As soon as unloaded, the Blake will be docked and the leak stopped.

### THE LUMBER TRADE.

EAST SAGINAW.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 31.—There was shipped during the month of August from the Saginaw River 14,245,249 feet of lumber. The shipments from this river by water from the opening of navigation to date were: Lumber, 484,496,386 feet; laths, 14,696,000 pieces; shingles, 84,432,000; staves, 1,363,254. For the same time the past year the lumber shipments were 515,000,000 feet.

MUSKEGON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 31.—Clearances today, twenty. Lumber shipments, 3,000,988 feet.

### VESSEL CHARTERS.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—There was a good demand for vessels today, and rates ruled firm. Charters: To Buffalo—Schooners Saveland, M. Stanton, Moonlight, and Lafrenier, 129,000 bushels of wheat at 4 cents. To Kingston—Schooner Comanche, 21,000 bushels of wheat at 7½ cents to Goderich; schooner Bay State, 20,000 bushels of wheat at 8 cents, free of harbor dues and elevation. The Canadian schooners Norway and Siberia were also chartered to load timber at White Lake and Ludington, respectively, for Kingston at 85 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—Charters—Steamship Columbia, coal to Chicago at $1.30 free; propeller Wetmore and consort Brunette, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, private terms; schooner Onondaga, coal to Chicago, private terms; schooner J. S. Richards, coal, Toledo to Marquette, 75 cents free; canal-propeller Jonathan Scoville and consort Annie Maloney, coal to Buffalo, private terms.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Charters—Schooner Senator Blood, coal to Port Huron, 85 cents, and wheat back at 8½ cents; schooner Guido Pfisher, coal to Chicago, $1.10; schooner Marengo, coal to Milwaukee, $1.10; schooner Atmosphere, coal to Toledo, 85 cents; schooner L. Seaton, coal to Detroit, 50 cents.

Canal freights unchanged.

AT OSWEGO, N. Y.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Charters—Schooners John Magee, Guiding Star, and Jamaica, coal to Chicago at $2.35 a gross ton.

### AROUND THE LAKES.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER TACOMA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—The steamship Tacoma was successfully launched about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her average draught is six feet nine inches. She was built by Messrs. T. Quayle's Sons for Capt. Thomas Wilson and others at a cost of about $125,000 when ready for the sea. She is named after the City of Tacoma, in Washington Territory, which will be the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 231½ feet; over all, 278 feet; beam, 36½ feet; depth hold, 22 feet. The Custom-House measurement is 1,879.12 tons. The keel is molded 10 inches and sided 14 inches. The main keelsons are 16x16 inches; sister keelsons, 14x16 inches; and rider keelsons, 14x14 inches. The frame is molded at the keel 16 inches; at the bilge 14 inches, and at the top 8 inches. The extra floor and futtocks are 6 inches thick. The bilge keelsons are 9, 8, and 7 inches. The ceiling from the bilge to the lower deck is 6 inches; between the gangways 3 inches, and above the gangways 7 inches, notched on 1 inch. The lower deck beams are 10x10 inches, the upper deck beams 6x7 inches and 8x7 inches. The thickness of the lower shelf piece is 8 and 5 inches. The plankshear is 5 inches. The boat is kneed off with 7 and 6 inch knees. The outside planking is as follows: Garboard streaks, six inches; from the bottom planks to the bilge, five inches; bilge streaks, six inches; from the bilge to the gangway, five inches; between the top and bottom of the gangways, four inches; from the top of the gangway to the plankshear, six inches. The boat has three seven-inch fender streaks running fore and aft. She has an iron arch on the outside of the frame, and an iron arch on the inside of the ceiling, bolted through the outside planking, frame, ceiling, and both arches. There is also a straight extra cord running above the arch on the outside of the frame, all secured by the diagonal strapping. The engine is a single compound one. The high-pressure cylinder is 28x48 inches, and the low-pressure cylinder 52x48 inches. There are two boilers made of Otis steel 8x11 feet each. She is allowed to carry 110 pounds of steam. Two smokestacks are thirty feet high and fifty inches in diameter. The sub-pan is on the iron beam, and Beach's patent covering is used. She is also supplied with an iron boiler-house. The Globe Iron Works built and furnished the engine and boilers. The wheel is eleven and a half feet, with a fourteen-foot lead. There are four masts. The joiner work will be similar to that done on other steamers of this class. The steamship is fitted with a Provident steam windlass and capson, the second of the kind on the lakes. A feature of this vessel is gangways on each side. The anchor chains are all of the same size, so that each chain can be used on one anchor, if it was desired. The lower hold is divided into four apartments, with fire extinguishers in each. The deck engine connects with the fire pump and bilge-pump, and is forward of the boilers. There are two fire-plugs amidships, and a force-pump forward. Thus the steamer is well prepared in case a fire should catch.

SALE OF A TUG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The tug J. S. Spenny, of Oswego, was bought today by George and James Harry and George McNelly, of Toledo, to use at Toledo. Price, $4,000.

DROPPED DEAD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 31.—John A. Craig, Second Mate of the schooner Stockton, dropped dead on the deck as the vessel touched the dock today.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOCK-LABORERS' STRIKE.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "There were no new developments in the strike of the dock-laborers yesterday, the strikers still refusing to go to work except at an advance of five cents per hour. The only boat which arrived at this port yesterday was the propeller Chicago, of the Western Transportation Company, and she was delayed only a few hours. The strikers were very peaceable, showing no signs of beginning the hostilities which they threatened on Monday. They seem confident of their ability to make the agents pay the advance, but the latter emphatically assert that they will cease to doany steamboat business at all if the men persist in their demands for more pay, and they claim that the boats are not making any profit at the present rates for transporting package freight, and cannot afford to pay more for loading it. In interviews with the steamboat agents yesterday they each stated that arrangements had been made to ship all freight through rail at a cost not in excess of that by lake and rail. The agents have instructed their companies of their action, and as a result their boats will cease to come here, at least for the time being. The strikers claim the advance on the grounds that they are liable to be called upon to work a boat at any time, and often have to lay idle for several days. It is probable that during the fall months the plan of hiring men and paying them monthly salaries, such as is now in vogue at Chicago, will be adopted. A speedy settlement of the strike is hoped for by all concerned."

HE WOULDN'T BE ROBBED.

The Oswego *Palladium* has the following from Kingston: "Yesterday the schooner Sligo arrived from Toledo with an alleged cargo of 20,910 bushels of wheat. After it was loaded the Captain disputed the amount on board, alleging she could carry no such load in the draft of water. He attempted to discharge before leaving Toledo, but had no opportunity. Here a government landing waiter was sworn in and weighed the wheat, which was found to be 888 bushels short. After discharging this evening the Captain paid for the grain, and will have to be repaid by the elevating company at Toledo."

STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

Buffalo *Express*: "Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, whom some of the newspapers killed some days ago at Erie and buried Saturday, was in the city yesterday, and wishes us to correct the mistake which the journals in question have made by confounding him with his brother, who was watchman on the propeller Philadelphia, in which vessel Capt. Fitzgerald never sailed. He did at one time command the Anchor Line Company's propeller Juniata, but has now been for some time in the tug business on Lake Ontario, and sailed the tug G. D. Seymour for Messrs. Hannan Bros., of Ogdensburg. Owing to the report of his death, his arrival here rather startled some of his old friends."

THE NEW WELLAND CANAL.

Toronto *Mail*: "The new Welland Canal from Allanburg to Port Dalhousie is now filled to navigation hight throughout, and presents a magnificent sight. The channel is of first-class size, and, taken together with the reservoirs which supplement the short levels, the body of water is immense. Nevertheless, no mishaps have occurred so far, the banks, locks, and lock-gates holding good. If is to be hoped that, in the interest of the country, this great national work will realize all the benefits to trade and commerce which were prophesied in connection with its completion."

COAL THE ONLY PAYING FREIGHT.

Cleveland *Plaindealer*: "There may be plenty of freight of various kinds awaiting shipment, but when rates are so low that vessel-owners are obliged to make their trips under the most favorable circumstances in order to come out even we think there is but little doubt about why marine business is dull. Vessel-men do not care to run vessels upon such a small margin, and coal is about the only freight that they can get any kind of living rates for."

THE STEAM-BARGE BURROUGHS.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "The hull of the steam-barge Burroughs was docked yesterday for a thorough rebuild, which will probably cost her present owners, Chipman & Raesser, of this city, and A. H. Petrie, of Muskegon, about $5,000. The above parties paid $7,000 to Capt. Davis for the craft as she now is, and will make her as good as new."

LIGHTS AT STURGEON BAY CANAL.

Lights will be placed at both entrances of the Sturgeon Bay Canal—a pier head-light at the Green Bay entrance and a $40,000 lighthouse at the Lake Michigan entrance.

### PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Hattie B. Perew, South Haven, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Petoskey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Brennan, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Frankford, lumber.
Schr Pinafore, Milwaukee, wheat.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Swallow, Toledo, coal.
Schr S. Bates, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Herschel, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Joseph L. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. M. Perch, Pentwater, bay, poles.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. F. Merrill, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rom Bolle, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Edward Cline, Grand Haven harbor, railroad ties.
Schr Nellie Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Howard, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Marinette, lumber.
Schr L. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop A. H. Morrison, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 25,287 bu corn and sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop C. W. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lori Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee, light.
Schr Jessie Lloyd, Ford River, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, light.
Schr Jay Amaness, Hamlin, light.
Schr Driver, Carlton, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, light.
Schr Hercules, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Frank Crawford, Mackinaw, light.
Schr Clara, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Gus Kepens, light.
Schr El Tempo, Annapse, sundries.
Schr Helen Pratt, Muskegon, light.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr M. Dull, Ludington, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Myosotis, Bumio, 22,856 bu corn.
Schr Mary Copley, Toledo, 16,350 bu flaxseed.
Schr Sophia J. Luff, Marinette, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Traverse City, light.
Schr Mary Collins, Green Bay, light.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Escanaba, light.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, light.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, light.
Schr York State, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Port Huron, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Guelph, Point Edward, 17,350 bu corn.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Buffalo, 20,000 bu flax-seed.
Schr Comanche, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Senora, Manistee, light.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Fellowcraft, Sarnia, 14,537 bu corn.
Schr Topsy, Manistee, light.
Schr Arundal, Manistee, light.
Schr Lavinda Hamlin, Hamlin, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, light.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, light.
Schr S. G. Andrews, St. Joseph's Island, light.
Schr Sea Bird, Manistee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Pine Marten, Manistee, light.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Dunbain, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.

### OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 31.—Passed up—Propellers Ogemaw, Oswegatchie and barges, Cornoran and consort, Renney and consort, Allegheny and barges; schooners Hoboken, Camden, M. J. Wilcox, B. F. Bruce, America; steamers City of Cleveland, Flora, Pearl.

Down—Propellers Delaware, Oscoda, Badger State, Antelope and barges, Iron Duke and consort, David W. Rust with J. C. Harrison and consort, City of Concord and consort, tug Torrent and raft.

Wind west, fresh. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 31—7:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Vanderbilt, Minneapolis, Henry Howard and barges, Republic and consort, Bay City and barges; schooner Southwest.

Down—Propellers Conestoga, Nashua, L. Worthington with schooner Exile, George Sherman and schooner G. W. Davis; schooners H. M. Scove, Pathfinder, Leonard Hanna, and Monitor.

Wind southwest, light. Weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—Passed up—Propellers Atlantic and City of Fremont.

Passed down—Propeller Pacific.

Arrived—Props Iron Age and N. K. Fairbank; schooner Reindeer.

Cleared—Propeller Iron Age; schooners Iron Cliff and Genoa.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Propellers A. Everett, Superior, and Sparta; tug Sampson; schooners F. H. Morse, Warmington, Sandusky, Sumatra, S. H. Kimball, Senator, M. Muir, C. H. Johnson, and Oneota.

Cleared—Propeller S. Chamberlain; schooners John Martin, A. C. Cleveland, M. Muir, Boody, and Oneonta.

BUFFALO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Propellers Arizona and China, grain, Duluth; propellers John Pridreon, Jr., and Juniata and schooners M. J. Cummings, Guido Pfister, W. H. Vanderbilt, Marengo, Lizzie A. Law, and J. Mears, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Portage, Commodore, and Russia, coal, Chicago; propeller Fountain City, merchandise, Chicago; schooners G. W. Adams and E. Fitzgerald, coal, Chicago; propeller Gordon Campbell, Milwaukee; propellers China and Arizona, Duluth.

ESCANABA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Steamers S. C. Baldwin, Norman, Ed Kelly, and H. C. Ackley; schooners G. C. Trumpf and M. R. Warren.

Departed—Steamers Raleigh, Wocoken, Ed Kelly, and S. C. Baldwin; schooners Lem Ellsworth, Lucerne, D. S. Austin, G. C. Trumpf, Delaware, and M. R. Warren.

CHEBOYGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—Cleared—Tug Brockway; schooners Orkney Lass and S. Barwick; propellers Canada, Columbia, Lawrence, and Van Raalte.

Arrived—Propeller Ste. Marie; schooner L. Johnson.

Wind southwest, heavy last night and today. Very smoky.

DULUTH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Barges Alpena and Alcona, from Erie; schooners Wenona and San Diego, from Erie.

Cleared—Propeller Indiana, for Buffalo; propeller City of Duluth, for Chicago; barge Ohio, for Buffalo; schooners Ryan and Johnson, for Buffalo.

PORT COLBORNE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 31.—Passed down—Schooner West Side, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schooner Rival, Toledo to Ogdensburg, corn and wheat; schooner Pride of America, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schooner Albercorn, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—Cleared—Propellers Commodore and Russia, merchandise; propeller E. L. Colwell, light; schooners C. E. King, Col. Hathaway, and Kate Winslow, coal, all for Chicago.

MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—Arrived from below—Schooners Siberia and Joseph Paige.

Cleared for below—Schooners Lafrenier and M. Stalker.

OSWEGO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Arrived—Schooner J. T. Mott, lumber, from Bay City; schooner Jamaica, corn, from Chicago.

## OBITUARY.

### MAJ. GEORGE O. MARCY.

Maj. George O. Marcy, of the firm of George O. Marcy & Co., of this city, died yesterday morning in Cleveland with inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of two weeks. Maj. Marcy, was born in Connecticut, and was at the time of his death in the very prime of life, his age being 44. He graduated with honor in Trinity College, Hartford, in the class of 1857, of which he was class poet, and then began the usual legal studies. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and, after three years' service, was mustered out a full Major. During the Sheridan raids in the Shenandoah Valley Maj. Marcy had command of the regiment, and was twice taken prisoner, but escaped both times. Soon after the close of the War he went to Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, the firm being Cullom, Zane & Marcy. He subsequently relinquished his profession, however, became an agent of investors in Western securities, and removed to Chicago. Of late years the firm of George O. Marcy & Co. has been one of the leading investment houses in the West. Personally, Maj. Marcy was a highly companionable gentleman. His friendships were strong, and his friends unnumbered. In the very prime of his life he has been called hence, and many friends will mourn his loss. The remains will be taken to Springfield for interment.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—George O. Marcy died suddenly at the Forest City House early this morning of inflammation of the liver. He is the second member of the firm of George O. Marcy & Co., Chicago, stock-brokers, and came to Cleveland two weeks ago to attend to some business. His friends will arrive from Chicago tomorrow to take charge of the remains.

### ROBERT GILLMORE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 31.—Keokuk mourns the loss of another honored citizen, Robert H. Gillmore. Mr. Gillmore had been failing in health since 1879. Since that time he had traveled extensively for his health, and consulted eminent physicians, but all to no avail, as he continued to grow worse, his death occurring this morning. His affliction was pronounced Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Gillmore leaves a wife and two daughters. His sister, Mrs. Curtis, resides at Chicago, and Mrs. Lucy Cole at Barraboo, Wis. The deceased was born in 1824, at Newark, O., being in the 59th year of his age. He came to Keokuk in 1858, and, since that time, has been a prominent member of the Keokuk bar, being the leading member of the well-known law firm of Gillmore & Anderson. His funeral will lik

# THE CITY.

## IN GENERAL.

THE Earl of Airlie, Scotland, is at the Pacific.

J. W. KNOX, of San Jose, Cal., is at the Leland.

L. B. TOPP, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Sherman.

DR. W. B. LANE, of New York, is at the Tremont.

G. W. CALKINS, of Cleveland, O., is at the Tremont.

PROF. HENRY DRAPER, of New York, is at the Pacific.

J. H. STRONG, of Rock Island, Ill., is at the Tremont.

E. WELLS and family, of Burlington, Vt., are at the Palmer.

PROF. T. P. THOROLD, of London, England, is at the Palmer.

RUFUS KING and wife, of St. Paul, Minn., are at the Sherman.

GEN. MARCY and Maj. W. P. Gould, U. S., A. are at the Pacific.

DR. H. CLAFLIN and wife, of London, Engl and, are at the Palmer.

UNITED STATES SENATOR W. B. ALLISON, of Iowa, is at the Pacific.

ROBERT EVANS and H. D. Cameron, of Hamilton, Ontario, are at the Sherman.

H. H. HEWLETT and family and G. F. Belden, of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

CHARLES C. SCOTT and daughters, of St. Louis, arrived last night, and are the guests of John J. Hyde, of Lake Forest.

JAMES MCGRANAHAN and wife, now en route from Europe, Prof. C. C. Case, and Maj. D. W. Whittle will hold a mission meeting at Farwell Hall on Sunday, Sept. 18.

JUDGE E. C. PALMER of St. Paul, Judge R. E. Williams of Bloomington, Judge Langdon Treat of Washington, and Judge Thomas Wilson of Winona, Minn., are at the Pacific.

LATE Tuesday night a three-weeks-old baby, neatly clad, was found in a wicker basket, lying on the steps of the residence of T. M. Wells, milk-dealer, at No. 111 Lincoln street. It was taken to the Foundlings' Home.

THE Reading Club of the Union Catholic Library Association has reorganized, and elected Mr. John C. Carroll President and Miss Ida Sullivan Secretary. They will present a fine complimentary program Friday evening.

MR. GEORGE P. OAKES, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and James Gamble, General Western Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, passed through the city yesterday, registering at the Pacific.

ROBERT MACLEAN, Hugh Greenhow, and W. J. MacLean of Manchester, James B. Douglas and H. Gillespie of Nottingham, F. W. Moody and W. V. Moody of Twickenham, England, A. Hamilton, Jr., and A. Hamilton, of Naples, Glasgow, Scotland, are among the foreign arrivals at the Pacific.

CHARLES DURKAS, employed as a laborer at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, while asleep on the dock near the mill at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally rolled into the river. He was not discovered until it was too late. The deceased was a German, 22 years old, and lived with relatives at No. 11 Fifth street. The body was recovered several hours after the accident by Officer Barzi.

THE Lake Park was swarming with loafers Tuesday night, who covered the benches, gathered under the trees, and made the park impassable to reputable citizens. Capt. Buckley sent out a squad of police and made nearly seventy arrests, and sixty-five of the men were fined $10, in default of which they were consigned to the Bridewell college of brick-making.

JOHN KENNEY, who was arrested several days ago on complaint of O. L. Dudley, of the Humane Society, for driving one of Charles Kretchmar's horses to death, was tried before Justice Summerfield this morning and fined $50 and costs. The evidence showed that the horse was hired to go to Graceland, but was kept on a dead run clear to Calvary, then back to the Stock-Yards and found the Town of Lake, until it dropped dead.

THE Infant Asylum at the corner of Franklin and Superior streets, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital, owing to two or three cases which it has recently been given by the press, is the daily recipient of two, and sometimes three abandoned infants. Late last night an unknown woman called at the asylum, deposited a baby on the steps, rang the bell and then ran away. The asylum can scarcely accommodate such a run in the infantile line.

THE number of horses dead and requiring removal has increased to a great extent during the past twenty-four hours, and there is more than one contractors for the removal of dead animals can promptly remove. The number reported daily at the Health Office ranges from fifteen to twenty. On the present occasion twenty-one dead horses were reported, making sixty-five in all this week. These figures are double those of any previous year.

WHITTIER POST, No. 7, G. A. R., held a meeting tonight at the Grand Pacific Hotel clubroom to make final arrangements for the reunion at Bloomington. All veterans, particularly G. A. R. comrades, are cordially invited, and all desiring the reduced rate of $1.50 must be enrolled in some organization, it is hoped all desiring to go with this post will be present. The post will leave for Bloomington at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening and remain there three days. Novans' band furnishes the music.

MR. BYRON L. SMITH, President of the Mercantile Loan & Trust Company, stated yesterday that no new developments were likely to occur to the defaulting bank messenger, Henry Feldmann, whose arrest at Montreal was chronicled yesterday. All the bank knew was that they had received a brief telegram announcing the arrest and departure of the party for Chicago. The telegraphic report was correct as to the amount of money involved, but no securities were taken.

THE ladies of the Floral Mission met yesterday and disposed of the usual number of flowers which were donated to them. Three hundred and twenty-five bouquets were sent to the County hospitals, twenty to the Women's and Children's, and sixty to St. Joseph Hospital. Two little girls from Lake Forest sent in a handsome scrapbook which they had prepared, and which was sent to the Cook County Hospital. The ladies say the dry weather is sadly affecting the flowers, and their brilliancy is somewhat injured.

THE Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers' Union of Chicago met last evening at 54 West Lake street. A communication from the St. Louis Union was read, stating that they had just come out of a successful strike and were now getting all the men they asked. The letter also urged that the Chicago smiths agitate the question of forming a National organization, the convention to meet in this city. The communication was received with applause, and the Secretary was instructed to send a note of congratulation to their St. Louis contemporaries. At last night's meeting great dissatisfaction was evinced by many of the members with the present rate of wages, and the advisability of a strike in the near future was freely discussed. It is claim that tool-carriers receive $2.75 per diem, while they get but $2.50—ergo, they should get $3 per day.

MR. J. K. LAKE, Superintendent of the West Division Railway Company, informed a reporter last night that there was not a case of the equine epidemic at their Western avenue stable that had passed. There were only eight or ten new cases reported yesterday, and nearly all the animals attacked are in a fair way of recovery. The disease Mr. Lake considers almost identical with the epizootic, although of a milder form. Except for the absence of the cough and discharges from the nostrils, the symptoms are alike. He expects to get through with the trouble in a few days, in the meantime has been compelled to run fewer cars on some of the lines. There are a few cases of the same complaint at the Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street barns, but nothing serious is anticipated at either place.

THE case of David Ritchie, who was charged by J. S. Peironnet & Co. with embezzling their funds, came up for trial yesterday morning before Justice Hemmer, but was postponed to the 2d prox., Mr. Peironnet wishing to obtain further evidence. Ritchie was released on $600 bail. One of the proofs which Peironnet was to use against Ritchie is a settlement book in which had been entered false settlements for which checks had been drawn and appropriated by Ritchie. On Saturday this book mysteriously disappeared, and in spite of a diligent search it has not since been discovered, and it is supposed that some of Ritchie's colleagues made away with it. Mr. Peironnet intends to show by several settling-clerks that fraudulent settlements have been made in regard to trades, which, he says, he can prove were settled differently.

THE members of the late Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry will meet this evening for drill at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, and will then decide whether they will go to the Bloomington reunion or not. They feel, with other old veterans, that they have not been treated fairly, and that the objects for which the Reunion Association was formed have been perverted by the offering of prizes for drill from which veterans are virtually excluded, as militia and independent military companies, Zouaves, Highland Laddies, Zouaves and Chicago Guards are allowed to compete for the same prize. The commander-in-chief of the reunion, Col. T. T. Foster, and the post commander, Gen. John McNulta, acknowledge that a mistake has been made, but claim that the program was drawn up in such a hurry that the error was not discovered until it was too late. Col. Foster seems inclined to make amends as far as lies in his power, and says he will endeavor to have another prize offered to veterans only. If this can be brought about the Nineteenth will probably decide to go to Bloomington and participate.

A VERY interesting point of law is involved in a case of rent which occupied the attention of Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon. The question to be decided was simply whether the arbitrary provisions of a lease should override the provisions in reference to violent eviction for nonpayment of rent. The complainant is Adolph Ehr, who has been occupying, during the past year or more, a frame building at 15 West Madison street, on a lease from the Hibernian Banking Association. Roth has been carrying on a saloon business, and proved himself an exceptionally good tenant, being a man who promptly pays his debts, until, as he alleges, a few months ago a neighboring building rented by the same company was used as a house of assignation, and the subsequent nightly carousals made it uncomfortable for Roth and his family. After making repeated protest against this condition of things with no effect, Roth refused the further payment of rent until the nuisance was abated. After innumerable suits back and forth for recovery of unpaid rent, the Hibernian Bank took advantage of a clause in the lease authorizing the lessor to make a personal ejection of the tenant for any sufficient reason, and resorting to violence if found necessary. The Hibernian Bank accordingly through its agents, William Haisch, Charles Dahl, and John Murphy, took active measures to eject Roth, and during his absence they went to the house and turned all his property into the street, thereby laying themselves open to the charge of riot, for which Roth had them immediately arrested. The question at issue is as already stated, whether the provision in the lease gives authority to the lessor to violate the ordinance prohibiting riot. The testimony and argument on both sides proved so verbose that the case was continued until this morning.

### THE DANGERS OF PHOSPHORUS.

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk yesterday with Mr. F. W. Pratt, one of the agents for the gone generators, regarding the fire caused by the explosion of the President of the Northwestern National Bank by the combustion of phosphorus, which was kept as a supply for the "generators" in the bank. Mr. Pratt said that there was not the slightest danger resulting from the use of phosphorus in connection with the generators, provided directions were always followed. These directions were that the supply should be put in a tin can filled with water and tightly covered, and that this can should be put inside of another box also filled with water and tightly covered. In the case at the bank the phosphorus was only in one can, and that probably not tightly covered. This allowed the air to reach the phosphorus and assist in creating phosphoric acid out of the water, which acid doubtless ate its way through the tin. Mr. Pratt says they keep phosphorus constantly on hand at their place of business, 121 Dearborn street, in the manner described, and have never met with an accident; nor have they heard of an accident resulting from its use where directions are followed. The two cans always accompany a generator, and on the outside can the directions are printed in glaring letters.

### ANOTHER CLOSE CALL.

At about five minutes to 9 o'clock yesterday evening a narrow escape of a serious accident occurred at the Wells street bridge through a disregard by a couple of street-car conductors of the fact that the bell had been rung, and as the tender had already begun to swing the bridge. One of the cars made a rush forward just as the tender was putting his lever in position, and the other followed, actually moving onto the bridge while it was being swung. The front wheels of the car were on the bridge, and in a moment, had not the fireboy tender been stopped, the car would have been carried against the side-rail on the bridge approach, which, of course, it would have destroyed, and the chances are that the car itself would have been dumped into the water with its living freight of about fifty souls. The fireboy, after he had at this bridge, about this hour of the night, much reckless conduct on the part of the railroad wagons and buses and express wagons whose drivers are interested in catching the night trains on the Northwestern Road, and if some means of cultivating a little care on their part is not invented we are afraid we shall be to an accident of a very serious nature before long.

### A GRATEFUL CHANGE.

The closing days of August, which on the whole has been, as far as weather was concerned, a very enjoyable month, were among the hot ones, and yesterday the heat was about as trying as any experienced earlier in the season. Some slight showers fell in the morning, but the rain-drops barely landed upon the streets and heated sidewalks, and were soon lost to view, their departure taking place before they had had time to exercise any cooling effect upon the atmosphere. The thermometer showed a record well up towards the nineties, and the personal sensations of those forced to be out in the open air were decidedly uncomfortable. The fact that the heat was felt more upon many days when a greater degree of heat was recorded. Late in the evening, however, the wind shifted around from the north, and the cool breezes gave promise of a much more enjoyable sleep than was available the previous night. Today ought to usher in a season of delightful fall weather, and an abundance of cool, bright days may now be looked forward to with some degree of certainty.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mannheim, the optician, at his office, 92 TRIBUNE Building, was: 8 a. m., 81 degrees; 10 a. m., 85; 12 m., 86; 3 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 83. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.72; 8 p. m., 29.66.

THE Board of Health Cattle Commission held an informal meeting at the Sherman House yesterday, as announced in THE TRIBUNE. The three Commissioners met and considered informally a number of communications referred to them. The subject of inspection in the West was discussed at length, and an understanding arrived at on the subject of the employment of inspectors. The session was informal, and no conclusions of any interest were arrived at. Today the Commissioners will make an extensive inspection of the Stock-Yards.

### A PATRIARCH IN FREEMASONRY.

A brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to the number of nearly 2,000 filled the parlors of the Central Music-Hall last night, on the annual Festival-Day decreed by the General Grand Chapter one hundred years ago. Under the Eastern Star, a branch of Freemasonry, in honor of Robert Morris, LL.D., founder and patriarch of the Order. This Masonic veteran was born in Massachusetts Aug. 31, 1818, and having passed regularly through every degree of honor, was in October, 1858, elected Grand Master of Masons in the State of Kentucky. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, with recitations by Miss Alice Waterbury and others. The Garden City quartet furnished some excellent choral music, both humorous and otherwise, and received numerous encores. The most interesting part of the proceedings, however, was the salutatory oration of Dr. Morris in honor of the distinguished guests who had honored him with a reception on his 63d birthday. "Looking tonight," said he, "through the catalogs of membership, living and dead, I discover the names of Washington, Franklin, Putnam, Warren, Jackson, Clay, and a host of the immortals in American history, and I find the Freemasons claim their Order originated with King Solomon 1,000 years ago. I declare to you, in the hearing of this great assembly, that Freemasonry is not the wicked thing that so many who have come out of us, profess to have found it. On the contrary, Freemasonry, as a human institution, is the purest in the world. Moved by considerations of the most unselfish nature, I set myself to work in 1859 to originate a system of adoptive Masonry, under the hope that it would prove acceptable to the ladies. And this system has stood the test, and I foresee the future of this adoptive Order we can very easily forecast. As I once sat in the barley-fields of Boaz, near Bethlehem, and read the affecting story of Ruth, I felt that, so long as humanity has tears for sorrow and praise for true devotion, so long will her example influence the heart of women."

### A. O. U. W.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Supreme Conclave Select Knights of the Ancient Order of United Workmen held a meeting last evening, Commander Gilbert Hubbard occupying the chair. It was decided that the Conclave meet at Brand's Hall Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 a. m., and transact the necessary business for the formation of the Supreme Legion, elect officers for the ensuing term, and decide the date and place for the next Conclave. At the grand reception on the evening of the 6th an elegant silk banner will be presented to Chicago Legion, No. 4, by the Grand Legion of Illinois, Sir Knight Herman T. Hosse, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Entertainment, reported that everything was in readiness for the grand occasion. Grand Commander Rudolph Hoppe promulgated a general order, which provides that all Select Knights reporting at the business meeting of the Conclave on the morning of the 6th will be in full dress uniform, cap, belt, and sword. At the reception on the evening of that day commanderies will present themselves in cap, belt, and gloves. Sir Knights will present themselves at Brand's Hall at 8:30 p. m. on the 7th, in full dress uniform, for the street parade. The line of march will be from Brand's Hall, south on Clark to Washington, east to Dearborn, south to Madison, east to State, south to Adams, west to Fifth avenue, north to Monroe, west to Franklin, north to Washington, east to Dearborn, north to Lake, and thence via Lake and Milwaukee avenue to Kuhn's Garden, the picnic-grounds. It is understood that a general invitation is extended to all Sir Knights, comrades, and friends of the A. O. U. W. for the reception, ball, and picnic.

### AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

A dispatch from New York published in yesterday's TRIBUNE mentioned the arrest there of a man who represented himself as C. M. Tingle, Chief Inspector of Customs, for obtaining money from sundry persons. He also sent Dr. Hammond and the Gilsey House to look after Secretary Lincoln, and to the depot in Jersey City to take a mythical "special train" for Washington, having told him that Mrs. Garfield had sent him. The police at once identified the President, and desired him to take charge of her husband. This fellow, who gave the name of Tingle at this time, is a most accomplished dead-beat. He is the same fellow who was in Chicago last December, and, by claiming that he was Mr. Connery, of the New York *Herald*, best Hooley, McVicker, Wood, Davis, and other theatrical managers out of tickets, and got passes from the railroad people and money from whoever would "accommodate" him.

### THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The annual picnic of the Second Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., was held yesterday in the South Park picnic grounds at Woodlawn. The threatening weather in the morning served to diminish the attendance somewhat, but the late trains brought good crowds to the grounds. Only two companies of the regiment went out, as it was impossible for many of the "boys" to leave their business. The detachment was in command of Lieut.-Col. Hennessy and Adjutant McKeough, and was officered by Capts. O'Connor and Hamilton and Lieuts. Buckley and Sullivan. Those who defied the elements and went out were rewarded with a very good time, and, although it was quite warm, the dancing platform was always crowded. At 5 o'clock there were a series of races and games for prizes donated by various firms in the city. These created considerable fun. During the day there was no intoxicating liquor sold on the grounds, and there were no quarrels, a large force of Hyde Park police who were present having nothing to do but kill time. Among those on the ground were Capt. Sanborn, of the Massachusetts Seventh, Boston; the Hon. Mr. Shawcross, of Baraboo, Wis.; Capt. Quirk, formerly of the Second Regiment; and County Commissioner Dave Clark. The picnickers reached the city about 6 o'clock, tired out and happy.

### SHORTHAND CONVENTION.

An international convention of shorthand writers will be held at the Palmer House today, the object being the advancement of the different branches of the profession. Papers will be read by the following: Mr. J. W. Gearhart, of San Francisco, "Law Reporting"; L. P. Dosh, of Davenport, "Official Reporting"; H. C. Deming, of Harrisburg, Pa., "Convention and Legislative Reporting"; T. C. Leland, of New York, "Stenographic Teaching"; T. Bengough, of Toronto, Canada, "Stenographic Publications"; H. H. Unz, Chicago, "Type-Writer"; D. L. Scott Baird, of New York, "Caligraphy"; J. O. Clephane, Washington, D. C., "Stenographic Reporting"; M. M. Bartholomew, St. Louis, "Stenograph, a Machine for Shorthand Writing." There will be discussions on all these subjects, as well as reports from the different States.

# THE CITY-HALL.

FORTY-FOUR burial permits were issued yesterday.

FIVE cases of alleged violation of the building ordinance are to be called for trial this morning before Justice Kaufmann.

CITY-ATTORNEY PARKS, of Rock Island, called upon Controller Gurney yesterday and took away a copy of the city ordinances as a souvenir of his visit.

THE Aldermen who are going to deadhead their way to Waukesha and Oconomowoc, in response to an invitation from the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, start at 7:45 o'clock Saturday morning, but it is not yet settled how many of the City Fathers will go.

SOME time ago the Council ordered that all bill-boards should be removed from the bridge-approaches, but for some reason the order has been allowed to slumber until now. Notice has just been given that the city will remove and confiscate all bill-boards found on the bridge-approaches after Sept. 5.

THE Quintard Iron Company yesterday filed its bond in the sum of $100,000 on the contract for the Bridgeport Pumping-Works. The securities are Messrs. Henry Steers and John Roscoe, of New York, and Messrs. John D. Drake and Fred S. James, of this city, make oath as to the good financial standing of the New-Yorkers. Mr. Steers' wealth is put down at $185,000, and that of Mr. Roach at $875,000.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Barbara Titus, five two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 40, on Marshfield avenue, south of Van Buren street, to cost $20,000; A. Brumson, two additional stories on brick warehouse, 70 by 100, at Nos. 204 and 206 Rush street, to cost $14,000; M. Karston, two-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 80, on Hurlbut street, near Lincoln avenue, to cost $6,000; W. P. Hall, two-story flat-houses, 24 by 70, on Grove street, near North avenue, to cost $4,500.

THERE were six deaths from small-pox yesterday, and eleven new cases reported. The new cases were: One from 98 Cornell street, two from 150 Hubbard street, two from 661 Holt street, one from 154 Kingsley street, three from 54 Darken street, one from 472 Halsted street, and one from 289 North Carpenter street. The deaths were: Anna Holz, 7 year old, from 98 Cornell street, at the hospital; child from 17 Chapin street, at hospital; Franz Galinski, 1 year old, at 216 Cleaver street; Maurice Bauseman, 2 years old, at 154 Kingsley street; and Alice Anderson, 3 years old, at 357 Orchard street; and one death (a child) opposite Rawson Station.

THE health officers whose duty it is to look up small-pox cases and prevent the ordinance relating thereto from being violated are patient at hand story against one O. Engelbrigston, and have also sworn out a warrant against him which makes matters still worse for the gentleman. Last night it was discovered that one of the children of Mr. Engelbrigston, whose home by the way is at No. 222 North Carpenter street, was stricken with small-pox. The father was notified that he might keep the child patient at home provided all the other members of the family would stay at home too, or, at least, keep themselves isolated from the public. It appears, however, that the child's father was about the establishment on the third floor of No. 182 State street, right opposite the Palmer House, where he employs fifty persons, has been going back and forth from his home to and from his place of business every day, just as though he never heard of a small-pox case, or a notice—riding in the street-cars, and exposing himself generally among his employes. This is what the health officers say about him, and yesterday afternoon a warrant was sworn out against the gilding jeweler, who will be taken before Justice Wallace when arrested.

## THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

JOHN TOBIN, Margaret Enright, and an "unknown" were brought to jail yesterday as insane.

THE Collector sold the delinquent property in New Trier yesterday, and realized enough to feed Evanston to-day.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & Co. yesterday attached the stock on the Grand Pacific hat store, which is run by David E. and Julia A. Stoul, to satisfy a claim for $253.

IN the renovating of the Criminal Court Building some of the old carpets have turned up missing, and the Commissioners are inquiring what they are paying a watchman for.

THE Grand Jury yesterday disposed of nineteen cases, and found ten true bills. Among the indictments found was one for manslaughter against Edward Kelly, who shot and killed Officer Cronin by accident.

THE contractors for cleaning the North Side building claim to be through with their work, but they have not yet been paid in full nor heard the last of it. The work done is inferior throughout, and each of it will have to be done over again in a short time.

MRS. CHARLES OTTO SCHMIDT was around yesterday looking into the marriage records. She was married, it appears, Nov. 20, 1878, and claims that her husband deserted her and is living with another woman, and she says she intends to have him arrested and brought to time.

THE Committee on Public Charities met yesterday forenoon and disposed of miscellaneous matters. Among other things it was decided to provide for the transfer of fourteen of the county's insane from Kankakee to Elgin—it appearing that the county's quota at the first-named asylum had been exceeded by the number named.

THE County Clerk's office was being moved to the new Court-House yesterday, and this morning all will be ready for business in the new quarters. There will be no interruption of any kind, and things will move along as if the removal had not occurred, except it will take some days for the public to get used to the change. The County Court will be moved during the week.

MANY of the Sheriff's employés are quite indignant over the proposed "lawn party" at Douglas Park Saturday, and were yesterday expressing themselves quite freely. They said it simply meant the presentation of a watch and casain to Bailiff Sennott, for which they had been taxed $5 apiece, and they went so far as to say that the presentation would not be a surprise to the gentleman named, for the reason that he had been very industrious in working up the affair. They say they do not object to giving to any laudable purpose, but think these "presentations" are coming pretty close together; too close, in fact, for their pocketbooks. If matters are to be kept on such grounds they fear that they will not be able to meet their grocery bills in the near future, and they are praying that Gen. Mann will put a stop to it.

## U. S. A.

THE total receipts of the Chicago Custom-House for the month just completed were $307,398.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $30,000 in gold and $2,000 in silver was disbursed, the receipts amounting to $10,000 in silver.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $40,101, of which $32,410 was for spirits, $1,149 for cigars, $5,210 for tobacco, and $1,622 for fines.

SPECIAL-AGENT HARRISON devoted yesterday to a routine examination of the Chicago Post-Office. He will report on the various requests for increased clerical help, new furniture, blanks, and the requisitions for increased help generally. He will be here several days.

SPECIAL-AGENT MILES KEHOE yesterday arrested Thomas Hickey, who is alleged to be one of the parties who concocted the fraudulent bond under which the original issue of gold bullion still were released last winter. He will have a final hearing this morning before Commissioner Hoyne.

THE Post-Office officials take no stock in the reported robbing of a mail-box at the corner of Indiana and North Clark streets. The mail was collected at 2:30, and the reported robbery is alleged to have taken place at 2:50. At that time there would be but few letters deposited that the alleged robbers would not stop to throw it into a wagon. The Inspectors believe that the Constable or his mistress, but it is a certain fact that the box was left unlocked, and several letters dropped to the ground.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Barnum Bros., 12 cases glassware; Dowling, Shefelbein & Co., 22 packages willow; J. W. Farwell & Co., 25 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 44 cases dry goods; Callaghan & McNeilis, 11 bales linens; McNeilis & Campbell, 1 case dress goods; W. A. Olmsted, 3 cases maps; J. Valler, 5 cases buttons; M. Philips, 2 packages samples dry goods; G. W. Mathews, 2 cases dry goods; Powman Bros., 12 sacks salt; The Michael Reese Hospital, 5 cases surgical instruments; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 380 boxes tinplate. Collections, $45,377.

## TOO MUCH SMOKE.

THE "LEGAL NEWS."

Three smoke-nuisance cases were called for trial in the Armory Police Court yesterday afternoon, the first one, being against the *Legal News* Publishing Company, whose smoke-stack looms up just beside of the Tremont House. The company was represented by Mr. E. F. Runyan, who stated to the court that there had been no smoke consumer supplied to the house because none had yet been found that was a success, but that the matter would be remedied as soon as a good consumer was discovered. He asked that the case be continued ten days in order that he might look around some more. Health Commissioner De Wolf, who was present, objected, and so did the Prosecuting Attorney. This led to a little hot talk between the Commissioner and Mr. Runyan, the latter accusing Dr. De Wolf of trying to run the city and the court. The Commissioner said he proposed to run his department of the city, and that the *Legal News* establishment would either have to stop vomiting its opaque filthiness or suspend operations. The Court refused continuance, and the defendant took a change of venue.

The case against S. C. George & Co., proprietors of

### THE CENTRAL RESTAURANT,

at Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street, was called next. William McBride, one of the proprietors, was on hand, and stated to the Court that a smoke-consumer was to be attached that very night to the restaurant furnace. This was not considered sufficient cause for dismissal, and the case went to trial. Three witnesses for the city were examined—Col. Tuttle, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Sleeper—lawyers who have offices in the upper stories of the Borden Block. The testimony of each was brief and the testimony of one was exactly like that of another. They all swore that the dense smoke and balls of soot belched out of the Central restaurant smoke-stack came into their office windows to such an outrageous degree that it was entirely impossible to keep the office clean or protect books and furniture, besides which the smoke gave witnesses terrible headaches.

Mr. McBride offered no defense further than to say that a consumer would be supplied that night. A fine of $50 was called for, with the understanding that it need not be paid if the consumer was at once procured.

The third case, against

### CHARLES L. PULLMAN,

who has been running a sand-pumping establishment on the foot of Chestnut street, was dismissed, the defendant stating that he had not been doing any pumping since receiving the notice, and that he would do no more until shielded by a consumer.

The *Legal News* case was sent to Justice Summerfield, but this Court was sick and went home without disposing of the matter. By consent, it then went over to get the money into their hands, without a chance of its being brought up to confront them at some inopportune moment, and and the change of text-books is promptly made at the next meeting of the Board. It is seldom that those in charge of the public schools

### "OPENLY SOLICIT A BONUS

for bringing about a change of text-books in the schools of which they have charge, but such is charged to have been the case in the present instance. The publishing house approached is the well-known one of George Sherwood & Co., and Mr. Willard Woodard is the gentleman who vouches for the following: He says two members of the Board of Education of District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake came into his store one day and asked about certain books. He got one of the books and proceeded to show them their desirable features, but he noticed that they were not interested in what he was saying. One of them said, "I have not time to devote to this now; you call at my office Monday morning."

Mr. Woodard went at the appointed time, and found the same two members. After they had had some informal talk one of the gentlemen looked up and said: "Time's up, but whatever Mr. —— did would be all right.

After his departure Mr. Woodard said to the other gentleman, "If you can have these books introduced, I will do a good turn for you sometime."

"How much of a good turn will you do?" says the member, "Will $300 worth of a good turn do?"

"Well," said Mr. Woodard, "this is unexpected. I must have time to consider and consult with my partner."

A day was accordingly fixed for another meeting, but Mr. Woodard sent word when the time came around that he did not desire to enter into any such competition.

Another publisher's books were adopted at the next meeting of the board, and now Mr. Woodard proposes to see if the board has not violated the law in the matter, which is supposed not be changed oftener than once in four years. The reporter was shown letters from two other members of the Board of Education, written in reply to letters from the publishing house by Mr. Woodard, in which they disclaim any knowledge of the transaction and are loth to believe that any of their members are so corrupt. They also demand the names of the "citizens" who are charged with making this corrupt demand. There are likely to be some heartaches before the matter is allowed to drop.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

## Bloomington Militia—Licensed to Organize—The Springfield Schools Out of Debt.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—The indications now are that Bloomington will be able to comply with the required conditions, and that the order for the Second Brigade encampment there will not be revoked, as was threatened when the management asked to be relieved of some of the conditions. The Adjutant-General will tomorrow ship 1,000 stand of arms to Bloomington for the use of veterans during the reunion.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The Chicago Rotary Plow Company; capital, $50,000; corporators, Gilbert A. Colby, S. S. Gardner, Clinton L. Colby. The Western Suppository Company, Chicago; capital, $3,000; corporators, John C. Wadleigh, Thomas C. Duncan, David Duncan; object, to make and sell suppositions.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education tonight made a bonfire of $63,071.23 of school scrip that had been paid and canceled. For the first time in history the Springfield schools are free from debt, with over $5,000 in the Treasury.

## Production of Salt in the United States.

The quantity of salt produced in this country in the census year 1880 is returned as 20,300,258 bushels, from fourteen States and the Territory of Utah; 4,853,126 of this by solar evaporation. Of this latter, California produced 878,000 bushels from sea or bay water; Louisiana produced 312,000 (her total) from inland lakes or natural deposits; Michigan produced 153,500 from subterranean brines; Nevada produced 114,000 from inland lakes and 67,500 from subterranean brines; Utah produced 482,800 from inland lakes; New York produced 15,447,000 from subterranean brines. Of the total produced by artificial heat, all from subterranean brines, Michigan led, with 12,272,285 bushels; New York was next, with 5,971,000, all by the kettle or pan process; West Virginia was next, with 2,670,438, all by steam evaporation process; next was Ohio, with 2,650,-341; next Pennsylvania, with 85,650. The salt industry employs 264 establishments, having $8,225,740 capital and 5,065 hands, and paying $1,256,113 wages. The value of the entire 20,300,258 bushels of product is $4,817,-636. Michigan stands at the head in point of number of establishments and hands, wages paid, and quantity produced; this State is next in all respects, and also the head in capital employed. Louisiana's 312,000 bushels are rock salt, mined and ground. The number of establishments has increased from 209 in 1860 to 264 in 1880, the decrease being nearly all in New York and Pennsylvania; in New York the number has declined from 206 to 69. In Michigan it has increased from 12 to 26, and in California from 2 to 25. Capital employed has decreased slightly in New York, and has enormously increased in others. The quantity of salt produced, however, has increased from 12,717,198 bushels in 1860 to 20,800,298 in 1880, the average for each establishment increasing from 31,873 to 112,875 bushels. The quantity of salt imported was 6,057,000 pounds in 1870, 8,230,575,000 in 1874, 867,087,000 in 1876, 901,210,000 in 1877, 860,589,000 in 1878, 906,615,000 in 1879, and 963,970,000 in 1880. The values have not always followed the weight, while the quantities, the 867,087,000 pounds in 1876 being worth $1,773,445, and the 901,210,000 pounds in 1877 being worth $1,659,321. The value of our exports of this commodity were but $6,070 in 1880, and the maximum during the decade was only $47,115, in 1871.

## Shrewdness That Saved a Newspaper.

*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The recent suspension for six months of the *Golos*, writes a correspondent at St. Petersburg, would have brought a loss of no less than 176,000 rubles to the unfortunate proprietors, but for the precautionary measures had been taken in time, and the authorities have been completely tricked. Soon after the return of Gen. Ernroth from his mission to Bulgaria, two articles appeared in the *Golos* exposing, in cautious and moderate language, the absurdity of shedding Russian blood for the sake of making Bulgaria free, only to hand her over a few months later to the despotic rule of a Battenberg. Of course the General was angry, and, thanks to the influence he still enjoys in high places, easily secured the suppression of the paper; and, when he had no longer occasion to fear being answered, published a fibustering letter, in which he accused the *Golos* of circulating "impudent and unfounded lies." But for once the bellicose General had reckoned without his host, and the man of the pen proved more cunning than the man of the sword. Among the contributors to the *Golos*, Prof. Modestoff has long occupied a high and honorable place, and some months ago the paper was given permission to establish a daily political paper. The permission, it is generally reported, was applied for in consequence of a fear that before long the *Golos* might get into troubles, and, therefore, no immediate steps were taken to start the new journal. But when the blow fell Prof. Modestoff was ready, and within two days of the suspension the first number of the *New Gazette* was published. In form, type, political opinions, everything save the name, it is an exact reproduction of the defunct paper, and is even printed at the same office. All St. Petersburg is laughing at the sly trick, which, for sharp boldness, reminds us of Alphonse Karr, who, when his paper, *La Guepe*, was suppressed, continued to publish it without any title at all.

# THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

## "Them Chaps Ought to Be Abolished."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has spent some time in an English manufacturing and seaport town in interviewing all classes of people with a view to ascertain their judgment upon the value of hereditary legislators. He says:

"So far as my inquiries have extended the popular judgment seems to be that the House of Lords is now an obsolete and obstructive institution, altogether unsuited to the time, and that if not absolutely swept away it ought to be reformed quite out of semblance of its present self. Everywhere it is spoken of with open contempt. Times out of number I have listened while 'my Lords' were described as 'humbugs' and 'great humbugs,' and in like phrases of ridicule and indignation. In short, the House of Lords is regarded simply as an assembly of landlords, who regard their own interests as their first concern, though they may be both directly and indirectly opposed to those of every other class of the people. By the great bulk of the shopkeepers and the workingmen in the provinces, observant men tell me, the House of Lords has long been regarded as an obnoxious institution; the middle class, taking accumulates, has rapidly within recent years approximated to the same conclusion. A respectable, quiet-going workingman, a representative of his fellows upon an important public board, tells me that 'he never could see of what earthly use the House of Lords was'; while the chief of an important trade organization, a rough though shrewd mechanic, declares, 'There is not one intelligent workingman out of twenty who has the slightest respect for the House of Lords.' As for the ill-informed and the ignorant section of the working class, they are more vehement than their intelligent brethren in demanding an abolition of the privileges of the Peers, their antagonism having its foundation not so much in political sentiment as in the semi-socialist feeling which finds expression in the inquiry, 'Why should they be living lazy, lordly lives, possessing power and enjoying the best of everything, while we have to work hard and long for little more than the barest subsistence?'

"So far as I see the general opinion among the wage-earning classes here is summed up in the expressive phrase that 'them chaps ought to be abolished.' But it is not only the working class that is unfriendly to the Upper House. A gentleman who from his position is brought much into close contact with the wealthy and influential men in town tells me he has noted within the past thirty years a remarkable progress of opinion adverse to the exceptional position and privileges of the Peers. Says another observer whose business causes him to mix freely with all sorts and conditions: 'Ridicule established at the amount of republican feeling which exists even in the upper middle class, and the Lords will do well to be careful.' Quietgoing men are asking: 'What is the use of our being at the trouble and expense of selecting sensible men to represent us in the House of Commons if their resolutions are to be vetoed by irresponsible, birth-appointed men, who have the power thus to obstruct the execution of the demands of the nation?' The hereditary legislator, the Lords,' exclaims one man of wide experience, 'is an infamous anomaly!' 'With the House of Lords acting as it frequently does,' declares another, 'the House of Commons is a farce.' The wanton stoppage of urgent reforms agreed upon both in principle and detail by their representatives in the Lower House—that is where the power of the House of Lords seems to grip people in this constituency.' They do not trouble to go into fine-spun theories, but they are determined that irresponsible assemblies, or even of Chambers of Review, nor care to impress themselves with the historical. It seems to me, if I may judge the English people from those whom I have been meeting here, that they want necessary legislation to be passed, and they are determined not to be balked in the accomplishment of their desire by men with no legitimate claim to authority over them. In short, they are content still to have masters, but, as Mr. Freeman tells us the Athenians of the Athenians after the reforms of Solon, they need to be 'masters of their own chossing.'"

## LOTTERY DRAWING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—The Commonwealth Distribution Company held its

...ryspepsia, nervous prostration, ...of general debility relieved by ...n's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the ...on of beef containing its entire ...perties. It is not a mere stimu... extracts of beef, but contains ...force-generating, and life-sus... ies; is invaluable in all enfee... ...n, whether the result of exhaus... prostration, overwork, or acute ...ularity if resulting from pulmo... ...ty. Caswell, Hazard & Co., pro... ...work. For sale by druggists.

## ...RIAGE LICENSES.

...marriage licenses were issued yes...

| Age. | Residence. |
|---|---|
| ...45 | ...Elk Grove, Ill. |
| ...23 | ...Lombard, Ill. |
| ...21 | ...Chicago. |
| ...21 | ...Chicago. |
| ...42 | ...Riverside, Ill. |
| ...36 | ...Riverside, Ill. |
| ...— | ...Chicago. |
| ...— | ...Chicago. |
| ...34 | ...37 Cleaver. |
| ...38 | ...37 Cleaver. |
| ...25 | ...Chicago. |
| ...24 | ...Chicago. |
| ...21 | ...46 Orchard. |
| ...30 | ...312 Blackhawk. |
| ...38 | ...Chicago. |
| ...35 | ...Chicago. |
| ...34 | ...Colehour, Ill. |
| ...22 | ...Colehour, Ill. |
| ...29 | ...Chicago. |
| ...35 | ...Chicago. |
| ...37 | ...Chicago. |
| ...28 | ...64 Blue Island av. |
| ...36 | ...Chicago. |
| ...38 | ...Willow Creek, Minn. |
| ...21 | ...Evanston, Ill. |
| ...20 | ...Town of Lake, Ill. |
| ...— | ...Chicago. |
| ...29 | ...Joliet, Ill. |
| ...29 | ...Joliet, Ill. |
| ...29 | ...Chicago. |
| ...34 | ...Chicago. |
| ...30 | ...39 Cornelia. |
| ...32 | ...39 Cornelia. |
| ...31 | ...61 Lasee. |
| ...27 | ...181 Dayton. |
| ...25 | ...Chicago. |
| ...24 | ...Chicago. |
| ...38 | ...Batavia, Ill. |
| ...21 | ...641 Clybourn av. |
| ...30 | ...641 Clybourn av. |
| ...25 | ...52 Randolph. |
| ...— | ...Chicago. |
| ...22 | ...1045 West Monroe. |
| ...23 | ...69 Loomis. |
| ...25 | ...655 North Ashland av. |
| ...— | ...Oak. |
| ...21 | ...Chicago. |
| ...22 | ...Chicago. |

## ...DEATHS.

...Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 29, 1881, Silas ...d 76 years.

...at Manteno, Wednesday, Aug. 31, ...Aug. 30, of spinal-meningitis, Julia ...wife of John McLaughlin, and ...rick and Alice Ward.

...her residence, 355 Centre-av., ...o'clock, to Jesuit Church, where high ...thence by carriages to Calvary.

...thdence of J. W. Palmer, No. 38 ...y, Aug. 31, Harriet A., daughter of ...arriet L. Hooker, of Watertown, N. ...and 14 days.

...ces at Trinity Church, Watertown, ...

...pers please copy.

...12 m., Wednesday, Aug. 31, Kate, ...ter of John C. and Mary Keenan, aged ...

...y, Sept. 2, at 10 a. m., from parents' ...Alexander-st.

...31, 1881, at residence, 54 Gurley-st., ...of Thomas and Bridget Ryan, aged [illegible] ...and 20 days.

...y, Sept. 2, at 11 a. m., by carriages to ...

...man, at his residence, 787 Larrabee-st. ...he house at 2 p. m. to-day.

...ug. 30, of gastro-enteritis, Joseph ...son of the Rev. Joseph H. Leon...

...nday, at 1:30 p. m., from M. E. Church ...by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. ...on the Northwestern Railroad will ...vices at the church.

...84 Groveland Park-...m., Aug. 29, 1881, of cholera-infant... ...William Penn, beloved infant son of ...Guillaume Penn Cronholm, aged 5 ...

...Tribune please copy.

...2:30 a. m., Wednesday, at her resi... ...-st., after a short illness, Nellie T., ...daughter of Mrs. E. Morony, aged ...

...y, Sept. 2, at 10 a. m., to Church of the ...ere requiem mass will be solemnized; ...ence to Calvary Cemetery. Sodalists ...ed.

...at his residence, 1420 Wabash-av., ...ovember, aged 69 years.

...eral hereafter.

## ...NOUNCEMENTS.

...JOHNSTON WILL CONDUCT ...day prayer meeting today at 150 Madi...

## ...UCTION SALES.

...EO. P. GORE & CO., ...34 and 216 Madison-st.

## ...AR TRADE SALES ...RY GOODS

...Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m., AND ...RNISHING, Sept. 1, 9:30 a. m. ...Boots in each sale. ...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

## ...AY, Sept. 1, at 9:30a. m., ...ENING FALL SALE ...ry and Glassware

...ll in lots to suit the Trade. ...Crockery, including Ameri... ...C., and Hotel Ware, ...Yellow Ware, Blue Willow, ...ated Ware. ...sorted Table Glassware. ...amps, in Glass and Bronze. ...rs, Burners, Silver Plated Ware, &c. ...for country merchants. ...EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

## ...BAKING POWDER.




## ...BAKING ...WDER ...olutely Pure.

...M GRAPE CREAM TARTAR: ...vorite in leading cities of the world. ...akes sweet hrts, Safe, in hot ...e pastry. Can be eaten by dyspep... ...of the ills resulting from heavy indi... ...Commended for purity and wholesome... ...Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ...AKING POWDER CO., New York.

## ...CANDY.

...Send $1, $2, $5, or $5 for a sample ...retail box by express of the best ...Candies in America, put up ele... ...gantly and strictly pure. Refers ...to all Chicago. Address ...GUNTHER, Confectioner, ...72 Madison-st., Chicago.

## ...ILE REMEDY.

## ...$1,000 REWARD

...ase that Dr. Miner's Pile Remedy ...ured by J. F. MILLER, M.D., Troy, ...ppose without his signature. ...169 W. Madison, & cor. State & Madison.

## ...CHEMIST.

...BUTTER, MILK, BEER, ...and other notoriously adul... ...terated foods examined and ...reported upon. C. GILBERT ...WHEELER, Chemist, Assayer, 81 Clark-st. R. 42

## ...CLAIRVOYANT'S.

...ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 ...West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage ...family, or business troubles. Fees, $1 cents to $1.

## THE COURTS.

### STATE COURTS.

Henry Hobson and Susan M. Harris, for the use of Susie E. and Kate L. Spaids and others, began an action of trespass in the Superior Court yesterday against Samuel W. Allerton, claiming $150,000 damages growing out of the litigation in regard to the Chicago Starch-Works.

Levi B. Doud and others began an action on the case in the same court against C. Ross, John H. Wood, Samuel E. Wood, James Wood, and Essex A. Wood, claiming $2,500 damages.

John C. Barton and others sued William A. James and others in the Circuit Court to recover $5,000 in an action of assumpsit.

### CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of Frank Ferris, charged with rape, was concluded, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

### JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—C. M. Lampson vs. Town of Hamilton, $1,042.

CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENT—SUPERIOR COURT Samuel Sweet et al. vs. David E. and Julia A. Stout, $253.47.—William A. Boies et al. vs. Joseph L. Langlois, $354.43.—Catherine Eldredge vs. William M. Patton, $740.59.

### THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In Chambers.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### The President's Pulse.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper the lowest pulse of the President since he was wounded, thereby obliging G. T.

*Answer*—July 20, at 8:30 a. m., it was 86, which is the lowest since the President received his wound.

### The Yorktown Celebration.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I notice among the religious news in Sunday morning's issue of your paper a statement that the post of honor in the religious service of the Yorktown celebration is to be given to the Roman Catholic Church. If it has come to this, that the centennial celebration of one of the most important events in the history of this, freedom's, Nation is to be or monopolized religiously by the most rank enemy in existence of our institutions,—that old suppressor of freedom and universal knowledge and promoter of ignorance and superstition,—is it not proper that Chicago and every community in our beloved land should offer its protest against the enormity? Very truly,

L. A. PEASE.

### Crossed Checks.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—We have long felt surprise that the English system of "crossed checks" had not been introduced into this country, and we venture through the columns of your widely circulated journal to call the attention of bankers and business-men generally to the great advantages offered by that system—advantages which our youngest students have no difficulty in grasping.

The main feature of the system is that the bank on which a check is drawn will only pay it when presented by or through another bank.

Its leading object is the protection of property and of misappropriation of checks are thus reduced to a minimum, if they do not altogether disppear, and that many of the annoying precautionary measures which have to be at present employed are rendered unnecessary.

HOWE & POWERS.

### An Improvement for the Post-Office.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Substantially all letters mailed at the General Post-Office come from the business section north of Adams street. Now it is a long and useless jaunt from the corners of Clark and Adams streets and Dearborn and Adams streets to the mailing-room. To obviate this I would suggest the erection at each of these corners of a series of mailing-boxes, labled like those now in use, North, South, East, Foreign, etc., with a group of endless bands, one for each division, running in a tunnel from the bottom of these mailing-stations direct to the present receiving-room. A letter dropped into one of these openings falls upon the constantly-moving band and is instantly laid on the table of the receiving-room, with a saving to its sender of a half block's walk and return.

These mailing stations need not detract from the appearance of the street. A slab of the same stone forming the curb wall around the grounds, say twelve feet long, some eighteen inches high, and wide as the present curb, could be placed upon the latter. The let down through both cap-stone and curb an opening ten or twelve inches wide by about as many feet long, ending directly over the tunnel containing the carrier bands. The opening place an iron casing partitioned to correspond with the mailing openings, which should be on the top of the cap-stone, not its face.

The "let down" for accomplishing this object would be insignificant, and the slight power required to give motion to the bands is already in the Post-Office building. The advantage to the business public would be considerable. CONVENIENCE.

### Immigration to the South.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

WHEELER, Ala., Aug. 25.—An editorial in a late number of your widespread and influential paper on immigration to the South, as effecting this portion of our common country and the treatment of immigrants by the people of the South, is calculated to create a wrong impression and do an injury to the best interests of the South—which are now quickening under immigration impulses to a new life—if the facts as stated by you apply generally to the South. I quote:

"Their effort should be to get settlers, not serfs, and to part with a portion of their cherished lands, if need be, to the better class of immigrants who have a small capital to begin with and are willing to invest it in farms for themselves. It may be doubted whether the native whites of the South do, or ever did, care much for this class of immigration, yet it is all they can reasonably expect to get." I would not accuse you of doing an intentional wrong to our people, and feel assured that your desire for fair play and equal rights to all and the facts I shall briefly present will sufficiently plead my apology for offering this intrusion upon your columns. You will be regarded as a benefactor of our Southern country if you will use your great influence to send to any and every portion of that beautiful and fertile valley of the Tennessee—the heart and garden spot of Northern Alabama—thousands of the settlers referred to, and I voice the common and general sentiment and desire of the people will extend to them a most cordial and earnest welcome, and guarantee that they will find neither social, religious, nor political ostracism in our midst. Some of our best farmers and most esteemed citizens in this vicinity are from the North and West, who have purchased improved farms at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per acre, amongst the number two from Indiana, thorough going and earnest Republicans, who are as warmly esteemed and appreciated as any to the "manor born." The most choice farms in our midst, convenient to churches, schools, and our growing little Town of Wheeler, from 50 to 500 acres in size, with good improvements, can be bought at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per acre, with every advantage of soil, timber, water, and fruit, and the most genial climate in the world—all important as a factor for a permanent home for the new settler. My neighbor, Gen. J. Wheeler, member-elect to Congress from this district, is using his best energies to promote the interests of immigration by actively aiding in building a new railroad to intersect the M. & C. Railroad at this point from the coal-beds twenty miles south of us; and, with a cotton-seed mill and factory in the near future, and others in our midst, will sell a part of his lands on as reasonable terms to the newcomers as can be secured by the native occupants, and the lands in this vicinity are the finest in the Tennessee Valley. I may add that at these prices an investment will pay annually from 15 to 20 per cent. I send you our county paper and ask you to look at the yield of oats on a farm near me—fifty-six bushels per acre—and other crops of corn, wheat, and cotton yield bountifully under good cultivation. J. J. BARCLAY.

## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 809 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 523 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONDERGAARD, Druggist, 520 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

I. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 455 N. Division-st.

## CLAIRVOYANT'S.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, $1 cents to $1.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Five stories and basement, wholesale business block, 25x100, on corner, rented for $12,000 a year; price $150,000.

Three-story and basement brick block, 72x125, corner, rented for $4,680; price $40,000.

Three-story and basement, 60x80, rented for $4,700; price $52,000.

Lake-st., near Franklin, 4-story building and lot; price $30,000.

North Clark-st., near Superior, 25x110, with 3-story building, $15,500.

State-st., near Taylor, 3-story stone-front, and lot 20x110, rented for $2,000; $24,000.

Four-story building, 50x110, rented for $2,400; $20,000.

172x190, vacant corner, Clark-st. and North-av.

Three 3-story brick houses, stores and flats above, rented for $1,625, on Archer-av., corner of Butterfield-st.; price $15,000.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

Three marble-fronts, Erie-st., near Dearborn; $8,500 to $11,000.

Two-story and basement brick, Dearborn-av.; $8,000.

Three-story and sub-cellar stone-front, 12 rooms, and lot 25x150, North State-st., for $9,000.

Nine brick houses, 6 rooms each, Franklin-st., north of Wisconsin-st.; $5,000 each.

Fifteen brick and marble-front cottages, one block from main entrance to Lincoln Park; $4,300 to $6,000 each.

Three first-class marble-fronts, 3 stories and basement, all modern improvements; $9,500 each.

Three-story marble-front, 4 corner, Dearborn-av.; $11,500.

Three-story octagon marble-front, North La Salle-st.; $7,500.

Large brick house, and lot 32x108, Oak-st.; $7,500.

30x118, Oakwood-st., near Lake-Shore drive, with small cottage; $2,750.

Three-story and basement stone-front, with brick barn, on Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st.; $18,500.

Three-story marble-front, North La Salle-st.; $6,000.

Three-story marble-front, corner North La Salle and Eugenie-sts.; $8,750.

Three-story marble-front, adjoining the above; $8,200.

Three-story marble-front, corner North Clark and Eugenie-sts.; $9,500.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

61x150 ft., the choicest corner on Dearborn-av., east front, less than $400 per ft.

150x140, corner Astor and Goethe-sts.; a bargain.

42x108, Oakwood-st., near the river; $100 per foot.

83x150, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln-av.

20x100, Illinois-st., near Dearborn-av.

25x150, North Clark-st., near Eugenie-st., east front.

21x150, North Clark-st., near Goethe; $125 per foot.

22x140, North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front.

44x150, North Clark-st., north of Schiller; cheap.

25x132, Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln-av.; $1,500.

54x125, Seminary-av., near Sophia-st.; $1,350.

40x100, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.

50 ft. on Illinois-st., near State.

25x100, corner Erie and St. Clair-sts.; a bargain.

25 ft. on Rush-st., at $125 per foot.

6 25-ft. lots, Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln-av.

96x137, corner Sophia-st. and Lincoln-place.

Lots on Lill-av., near Lincoln-av., cars, $700.

100x140, corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st.

LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.

100x125, corner Belmont and Sheffield-avs., $2,300.

10 lots, Sheffield-av., $500 to $900.

80x125, Wellington-av., near Dummy road, $2,200.

125x100, Wellington-av., near Halsted-st.

12 lots, Green Bay road, $625 each.

8 lots, Dunning, near Lincoln-av., $800.

5 acres with good house on Green Bay road; this is certainly cheap at $5,000.

Eight lots on Lincoln-av., near car-stable.

60x125, Dummy road, near Belmont-av., $80 per foot.

Twenty acres on Lincoln-av.

Brick basement house, Dummy road near Belmont-av., as a bargain.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

1620 Wabash-av., residence and lot, 32x132; $10,000.

82x124, corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st., cheap.

2715 Dearborn, brick-basement cottage and lot.

Three-story marble front, Wabash, near Eighteenth.

Three-story marble front, Thirty-fifth-st., near Lake-av.

50x121 feet on Groveland Park, $120 per foot.

130x180 feet, Michigan-av. near Forty-ninth-st.

Fine residence, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st.

25x165 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.; cheap.

100x150 ft. corner Fifty-sixth-st. and Washington-av.

Fifty-eight lots corner Halsted and Sixty-second-sts. for $1,000.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

Two-story and basement marble front, brick barn, and 50x125 feet, Peoria-st., near Van Buren.

50x130 ft. corner Desplaines and Indiana-sts.; this corner will be in great demand.

450 West Chicago-av., good store and dwelling above 40x100 feet Clinton-st., at $30 per foot.

A first-class residence, Throop, fronting Jefferson Park.

230 Marshfield-av., 2-story brick house, $4,500.

Three-story brick house, 99 Lemoyne-pl.

Nice 2-story store, Blue Island-av., near Eleventh-st., cheap.

80x125 feet Morgan, near Randolph, east front.

30x130 feet corner Madison and Central Park.

32x125 feet Fronting Central Park and boulevard.

50x125 feet Jefferson and Congress-sts., only $2,850.

150x115 West Sixteenth-st. near Canal.

75x124 feet corner Union and Mather-sts.

144x125 feet corner Milwaukee-av. and Cornelia-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

120 acres at Sobieski Lawn, with house, barn, and improvements; $55 per acre.

10 acres near Pullman.

20 acres, Lincoln-av., Lake View.

10 acres near Marine Hospital; choice and cheap.

80 acres, Elmhurst, with fine brick house.

40 acres near Riverdale and Dolton Station; $125 per acre.

40 acres high land at Hammond; $125.

5 acres fronting Sacramento square and Central Park boulevard; make an offer.

13 acres on the lake shore, just north of South Chicago.

20 acres near the Stock-Yards, cheap.

10 acres corner Sheffield-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.

10 acres at Normal School at sacrifice.

4 acres Elston-av., near Division-st. bridge.

10 acres near North-av. and Western-av.

26 acres lake-front at Rogers Park, $350 per acre.

10 or 40 acres at Winnetka, $125 per acre.

80 acres west of Washington Heights.

7½ acres fronting east on Crawford-av. at Lawndale; very choice and cheap.

4½ acres, with nice cottage, at South Evanston, only $2,350.

FOR SALE—

Lot 36x100 on Ontario-st., near Market; very cheap.

Lot 28x109 corner Clark and Grant-sts.

Lot 50x110 on Hill-st., near Wells.

Lot 60x234 on Sedgwick-st., near Sigel.

Lot 75x135 on Larrabee-st., near Chicago-av.

Lots 22x140 on Lincoln-av., near Webster-av.

Lots 22x114 on Belden-av., near Lincoln-av.

Lot 35x111 on Oak-st., near Lake-Shore drive.

Lots 2x125 on Mohawk-st., north of Centre.

Two-story house and barn with lot on Brewster-st.; $1,400.

Lot 25x100 with nice 2-story frame house, arranged in two flats, on Wells-st., near Oak; $4,300.

Lot and large 2-story brick flat, well rented, on Rush-st.; $7,500.

Lot and brick cottage on North State-st.; $7,500.

Lot and nice frame with brick basement cottage and large barn for six horses, on Ashland-av., near Chicago-av.; $5,000.

SUBURBAN

Lot 50x150 in Town of Desplaines, near depot; $600.

Lot 50x200 in Town of Wilmette, near depot; $175.

Lot 60x300 with nice 2-story house in Winnetka, Ill.; $1,600.

Lots and acre property in Ravenswood, Lake View, and Evanston. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 14, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY ONE OF those neat 1½-story brick cottages, slate roof containing 6 rooms, attic, and closets, having lake water and sewer, with lot 24x125 feet, on south side of Rice-st. (first street north of Chicago-av.), just west of Robey-st. Terms 1-5 cash and balance on long time at 6 per cent. Chicago-av. cars run within two blocks of these.

We are also building a large brick house on same street which we will sell on long time or rent. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 30 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—475 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., two-story brick dwelling; $5,000.

33 feet on Stanton-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

75 feet on Halsted-st., between Monroe and Adams.

Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FEET ON INDIana-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., cheap.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVing for Europe I will sell a house and lot situated on the West Side for about half its value; also a well-patronized restaurant on the South Side, which I will dispose of on same terms. For particulars inquire at 81 Van Buren-st., corner of Third-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 686 and 688, 34 Washington-st., just west of Robey; rented to May next; can be had at a bargain.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE-STONE FRONT brick residence, lot 67 feet wide, overlooking the lake, at corner of Thirty-first-st. and Lake Park-av. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100X150, NORTHEAST CORner of Oak-st. and Stanton-av.; a fine lot for improvement; would not be sold in quantity; price low.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SEVERal pieces, improved and unimproved, between Sixteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts.

Michigan-av. corner, 30 feet north of Twentieth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Lots on Dearborn-st., near Twenty-second.

Lots on State-st., near Twenty-fifth.

Lots on Arnold-st., near Twenty-third.

H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—THE STORY AND BASEment brick residence, No. 41 Honore-st., between Monroe and Adams; lot 25x125; good barn; possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—COTtage with basement and barn, 32 Rucker-st.; now used for milk depot; only $2,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—62 FEET ON CALUMETav., between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts.; east front, just right for a block of three houses.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$2,000 —House and lot on North Wells-st., near Whiting. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON PRAIRIEav., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.

130 feet on Prairie-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIdence on Fulton-st., only two blocks from Union Park. This is the best location on the street, and the house is first-class in every respect; possession at once if wished; good barn. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN —Choice lot on Warren-av. near Staunton-st.; south front; only $1,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house with large barn, lot 25x125, on Warren-av., near Robey; pays 13 per cent interest, price $5,500. S. DELAMATER, 181 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—ELEgant 3-story and basement brick building on Milwaukee-av., near Robey-st., only $7,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet near Fifty-third-st.

INDIANA-AV.—377 feet corner Sixty-first-st.

ROANDALE—320 feet on Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—353 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., two-story and basement marble front, with brick barn; $5,500.

2071 Michigan-av., two-story and basement marble front; cheap. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

Bargains on Dearborn-av.; two 3-story stone-front houses, 15 rooms each, with 2 story barns, and lots 25½ x111 to alley, Nos. 467 to 471 Dearborn-av., $18,500 and $15,000; easy terms; they must be sold; possession at once; everything first-class.

Two 2-story and basement brick houses, east front, Cass-st., all modern improvements; only $7,750 each.

30-room brick house, bay windows, and 25-foot lot, North La Salle-st., near Schiller-st.; $4,000.

3-story brick house, No. 1105 Bowen-av., near Drexel-boulevard; $4,500.

Also 10-room brick house, 1104 Forty-first-st.; $4,400.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON INDIANAav., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., east front; want an offer.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—150X175 ON THIRTY-ninth-st., east of Grand-boulevard, 250 feet on Grand-boulevard, with fine improvements, at a price less than what the ground alone is worth. Investigate this if you want a house or a place to treble your money. Only a little cash required.

253x170 southwest corner of Indiana and California-avs., and 302x170 on Hubbard-st., west of California-av.; make an offer of $12.50 a foot and double your money.

29 acres at South Chicago.

130 acres at Pullman.

40 acres at Rosehill Park, cheap.

3 acres, Douglas Park-boulevard.

20 acres on Madison-st. We are sure it is the cheapest tract on this growing street; examine.

5 acres at Central Park.

10 acres at Stock-Yards.

40 acres on Fifty-fifth-st.-boulevard, east of Ashland-av.

20 acres southwest corner of Halsted and Ninety-first-sts., bounded on the west by a railroad; easy terms.

20 acres at Washington Heights, only $150 an acre.

20 acres at Hawthorne, on Riverside-boulevard.

6 acres overlooking Humboldt Park, $1,300 an acre; sold inside for $4,000 an acre.

180 acres just south of Forsythe tract, in Indiana, and on railroad.

20 acres on Calumet River, only $500 an acre; not far above this was sold last week at $2,500 an acre.

20 acres on Green Bay-road.

5 acres at Lawndale.

40 acres on railroad one mile from Pullman, at $300 an acre; it must be taken immediately at this sacrifice; have authority to close one-half cash, balance at 6 per cent.

5 to 20 acres corner Stony Island-boulevard and Seventy-first-st., with improvements.

6 acres in Stave's Subdivision; easy terms.

A fine large hotel in one of the best suburbs to Chicago; will sell or trade; price, $100,000; make an offer on this.

I will sell a choice bargain in Cicero, one in Lyons, and two in Hyde Park; will sell at a low price.

139 Madison-st., running through to Warren-av., for $10,000, being 132 feet west of California-av.

157 acres on Little Calumet River, where Michigan Central crosses, at $50 an acre; refused once for it $50 an acre.

NELSON THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD IS THE NAME given in honor of our President to a new town just started at the crossing of the two St. Paul Railroads known as Pacific Junction, and running west within 80 feet of the Northwestern Transfer.

The town has, therefore, three railroads, one on each end and west side, and one running directly through the town, with a fine depot in the centre.

The north and south boundary line is one-half mile in length, fronting on the north on Armitage-av., on the south on North-av., both good gravel roads.

It is three-quarters of a mile from Humboldt Park, joining the city limits. You can build Fronts Houses, and pay no city taxes.

Garfield consists of a trifle less than 900 acres of rich black soil. We have already sold 4 blocks and 30 lots, and there seems to be a lively disposition to get rid of exorbitant city taxes, high rents, sun-stroke, etc. We will sell by the block to those only who will build, as we prefer to take our time and retail the lots to actual settlers.

We shall continue selling lots from $175 and upwards until Sept. 10; after that date they will be from $250, one-third cash, balance one, two, or three years, at 6 per cent interest.

Houses built to order and sold on easy payments. There will be twenty houses built during the next two months. LARKIN & DORR,

92 La Salle-st., ground floor.

P. S.—We still have some bargains in houses and lots at Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered on the 29th, 1881, I offer for sale all right, title, and interest as Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository in and to Lot 47 in Block 15, in Irondale, Cook County, with the factory cottage thereon, and Lot 19, in Block 17, in the same subdivision—for cash in hand or half cash and the balance in two or three interest-paying notes (at the option of the purchaser), deferred payments to be secured on the property.

Bids to be made in writing and delivered to me at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, Chicago, by or before 4 o'clock p. m. on Friday, Sept. 2, 1881.

I reserve the right to reject any bid. The building, is sold for $850, and Lot 19 for $250, unless a better bid is made for one or both of them within the time specified.

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—EAST CHICAGO PROPerty.

40 acres in Sec. 32, 37, 15, $200.

40 acres in Sec. 34, east of Lake, on river.

54 acres in Sec. 34, east of State Line, adjoining Sec. 3, 37, 15 on the east, $200.

80 acres in Sec. 36 in the Forsyth Tract at East Chicago.

14 acres on river near Chittenden Bridge.

Several tracts near Hammond Station in Indiana.

B. A. ULRICH,

Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT RESIDENCE property at Hyde Park.

132x330, corner Forty-seventh and Forty-seventh and Jackson-sts., $25. 300x150—Midway plaisance, corner Washington and Hyde Park boulevard, corner Forty-first-st., with stable lots; best bargain ever offered on the boulevard. 150x125—Corner Fifty-first-st. and Hyde Park-av., with stable. 300x164—Egandale, near Fifty-third-st. 300x164—In Egandale, near Fifty-third-st. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON SEVENTYninth-st., within two blocks of proposed railroad in Sec. 31, 38, 15.

Several acre pieces near corner of Sixty-third-st. and Woodlawn-av. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—FIVE to twenty-five acres, with river and railroad facilities. This property is located near the harbor of South Chicago, and is very desirable for lumber-yards or manufacturing interest; perfect title. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED acres at Hammond, near the proposed railroad shops. H. M. PAYNE, Room 19 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—32 ACRES IN SEC. 19, Town 40, Range 13, near County Farm, or will purchase land adjoining in same Section. Five acres with house, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-fourth-st. EDWARD E. LEAD, 84 Major Block.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES ON Belt Railroad and Calumet River, and near the Illinois Central and C. & R. I. Railroads, at Riverdale; 600 feet front, just right for location for lumber-yard or manufacturing purposes. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—30 or 100 lots in Holstein, near Milwaukee-av. W. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, $100; $25 down, $10 per month, monthly, (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON THE CALumet River, near Brown's Mills. Can be had at a bargain if taken at once. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — EAST CHICAGO — 240 acres within the limits of this new city, and with a front on the river, at $150 per acre.

120 acres, with a mile frontage on railroad, near Hammond and East Chicago, station on it, at $32 per acre. B. F. HOPKINS, 57 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE of Calumet Lake, opposite Pullman; suitable for subdivision. MATSON HILL, Room 1, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on the Northwestern Railroad; schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY LOCATED house in Hyde Park, convenient to depot, ten rooms, with large grounds. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES WITHIN ONE mile of the city limits on the west; $300 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES NEAR THE Western Indiana car-shops. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS located in the centre of this manufacturing city. 150 houses wanted at once. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$50 PER ACRE—400-ACRE farm only 4 miles from Sheffield, 30 miles from Chicago, in Indiana; this land nearly adjoins the 6,000 acres that have just been sold to the South Chicago Land Company; it is high and dry and has a nice 10-room frame house, good barns, orchard, fences, and lasting water; it is only 4 miles from Sheffield depot; great bargain for some one; it is worth more than some of the Sheffield tract that has just been sold for over $125 per acre; we will sell this fine improved farm for $50 per acre. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE AND lot in the City of Woodstock, county seat of McHenry County, Ill., four minutes' walk from the depot; five passenger trains a day to and from Chicago; house two-story frame, sixteen rooms, besides halls and closets, wood and coal house; a large barn on place; lot 250x330 feet, with fruit trees and small vineyard; fine well and cistern; healthy location, convenient to business. For particulars and terms address A. W. TAPPAN, Louisville, Ky., or apply personally to J. J. MURPHY, First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-avs., or on North Side on first-class street; house must be detached, and have dining-room and kitchen on same floor; possession on or before Nov. 1; will pay cash for clear property. Address, with full particulars, S 36, Tribune office.

WAN

*FINANCIAL.*

**MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,**
**BOSTON.**

CAPITAL.....$400,000
SURPLUS.....$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile Firms solicited.
Dealers in United States Bonds.
Foreign Exchange and Cable Transfers.
New England Collections made.
Drafts received for acceptance, and satisfactory names discounted at current rates.
Correspondence Invited.

ISAAC P. POTTER, President.
J. J. EDDY, Cashier.
J. W. WORK, Ass't Cashier.

JOHN T. LESTER.
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

**J. T. LESTER & CO.,**
**STOCK BROKERS.**
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
**85 & 87 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.**
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

**DAY & FIELD,**
**Bankers and Brokers,**
**130 LA SALLE-ST.,**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.
Direct wire from our office to New York.

**EDWARD L. BREWSTER,**
**STOCK BROKER,**
**104 Washington-st.,**
**Member N.Y. Stock Exchange.**

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission at New York, Boston and other Exchanges, and carried on margin.
Local securities handled on commission.

**GORDON, SON & CO.,**
**STOCK BROKERS**
**66 LA SALLE-ST.**
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission, and carried on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits. Special attention given to investments.

**Boody, Saltonstall & Co.,**
**Stocks and Bonds,**
**128 LA SALLE-ST.**
BOODY, McCLELLAN & CO., 58 Broadway, N. Y., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
D. A. BOODY, R. LELAND, C. W. McCLELLAN, JR., F. G. SALTONSTALL.

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS.*
**CULVER & CO.,**
CHICAGO,
AND
**CULVER COMMISSION CO.,**
**ST. LOUIS,**
Solicit consignments of Grain. Fill Eastern orders with dispatch. Buy and sell Grain and Provisions for future delivery, and carry cash property on margins.

*SAFES.*
Our National Debt is about
**$2,097,803,889.**
Two-thirds HERKOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the banks and business firms of Chicago. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt., 87 State-st., Chicago.
**SAFE**

**BLACK VS. BLACK.**

**How the Wily Old Secretary Darkened Counsels.**
*Washington Republican.*

Unfortunately for Jere Black he was the legal adviser of Buchanan, and gave his advice in writing on the right of coercion. On Nov. 20, 1860, he submitted a written opinion upon the subject of the powers of the General Government to "coerce sovereign States." After saying that military force can suppress any such combinations as are found directly opposing the laws and obstructing the execution thereof, and can do no more than might be done by a civil posse, he asks: "But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the Federal officers themselves (including Judges, District-Attorneys, and Marshals), would be reached by the same influences and resign their places? We are, therefore, to consider what can be done in case we have no Courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. In that event troops would certainly be out of place, and their use illegal. If they are sent to aid the courts and Marshals, then must the Courts and Marshals be aided. Without the exercise of those functions, which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws can not be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State with orders to act against the people, would be simply making war upon them."

Again he said, "If one of the States should declare her independence, your action can not depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based."

Upon this he argues that no power is given by express words or by implication of the Constitution "to make war on one or more States." "The power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water," "means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the Nation." In the same manner he reasons that the Constitution "only gives power to suppress insurrection *against not by* a State." He exclaims: "If Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife, and enmity, and armed hostility between different sections of the country, will not all the States be absolved from their obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"

He says, in regard to the letter of Gen. Scott:

"What impetus this action and the published utterances gave to secession can be best determined from that document."

What impetus Black's argument, that the Nation was powerless to put down the Rebellion, and which was published broadcast North and South, gave to the foes of the Union cannot be in doubt.

If the Republic could have been preserved without coercing the South; if the flag could have been triumphant without invading the sacred soil; if freedom could have been assured without enfranchising a slave; if the Treasury could have been filled without levying a tax; if armies could have been recruited without men, and victories gained without battle, then, perhaps, would the policy of such men as Black have made us as great, as free, as powerful, as victorious as we became by rejecting their advice.

**A DREADED CATTLE DISEASE.**
*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—A contagious disease is prevailing among the cattle of this vicinity, quite a number of cows having died recently out of one herd, while other herds are suffering likewise. The disease is held to be the dreaded anthrax, caused by poisonous water, the result of decayed matter, such as the carcasses of hogs, horses, etc. The disease seldom fails to prove fatal in a few hours. The brute suffers from a violent fever, the flow of milk at once stops, and thirst is intense; then follows death. It is thought that the contagion will be stamped out here in a few days, as every effort is being made to accomplish this end.


# BUSINESS.

## Stocks Dull and Feverish, Closing Lower.

## Money Active, Rising to 26 Per Cent.

## Short Interest Closed Out—Finances in Chicago.

## The Produce Markets Active and Stronger —Corn and Provisions Almost Buoyant.

**Wheat Higher—The August Deal Closed at $1.40, with an Estimated Profit of Three Million Dollars.**

## FINANCIAL.

Stocks were heavy in tone, and at the close showed losses compared with the final quotations of the day before. Money was active, and at one time commanded a premium of 1-16 of 1 per cent. It closed at 4 per cent. Jay Gould was reported to have called in loans amounting to millions which have been outstanding for months. This report was discredited in some quarters.

Wall street was bare of news of importance. Gossip said Mr. Gould's sales of the day before had demoralized the small holders. There was some realizing in anticipation of tighter money.

Street rumors credited Gould and Woerishoeffer with trying to stop the decline.

Banks were calling loans. A decline of ⅜ in the price of consols was taken to presage the further advance in the Bank of England rate, which is believed to be inevitable.

Wall street is counting on the arrival in the money market of $15,000,000, this week, $7,000,000 from redeemed 5s, and $8,000,000 in gold from Europe. The receipts of bonds for payment are very slow. They are coming in now at the rate of but half a million a day. The chairmanship of the Treasury Department prevents relief from the presentation of bonds for some time after they are sent in. For instance, Chicago banks that sent in 5s for payment eight days ago have not yet had any returns from them.

As to the settlement of the railroad war, the *New York Tribune* declares "there has absolutely not been a single step taken in that direction."

Mr. Gould's *World* argues with the zeal of an interested party with the Bank of England's Directors not to advance the rate any further. It points out firmly but gently that "not only does the advance in the bank rate disturb the London markets, but it tends directly to unsettle monetary affairs at all the Continental financial centres, and, moreover, the great banks of the latter have promptly resisted the efforts of the Bank of England to draw gold from the Continent to London." Mr. Gould will send marked copies of his article to the Directors of the bank.

Earnings and expenses of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company from Oct. 1, 1880, to July 14, 1881:

| | |
|---|---|
| Earnings | $2,057,361.83 |
| Expenses | 1,341,001.34 |
| Net | $ 716,360.49 |
| Deduct for Chatham street transfer and shops | 158,875.00 |
| | $ 557,485.49 |
| Less nine and one-half months' interest on funded debt | 588,315.00 |
| Deficiency | $ 18,829.51 |

This is exclusive of taxes.

The New York Elevated is earning enough to pay all interest and 10 per cent on stock.

New York advices say that the outstanding short interest is now much smaller than at any time during the present year.

The anthracite coal trade, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, continues in much the same condition. The coal business keeps well up; that is, the supply is good and the demand such as to hold prices steady. The question that still occupies considerable attention in the anthracite coal market is whether there shall be a suspension of coal production during the coming month of September, or whether there shall be an advance of prices, or both. The general impression in the trade was that there will be no general change in prices during the month of September.

The New York *Herald* of Monday said:

A noticeable feature of the loan market was the sharp borrowing demand for Ohio & Mississippi common shares. The why and wherefore of this demand is a mystery which even the great Panjandrum of this security does not attempt to fathom. Is it possible that the surplus shares can be locked up in the strong boxes of the Canary Islanders? One of the market features of the present speculation is the waning strength of the construction companies. Placed upon the market as "rights" most holders are disposed to regard them now as out and out "wrongs," so thoroughly have premiums faded away and discounts set in.

This is the new plan for selling the elevated railroad muddle: The New York Elevated is to be leased to the Metropolitan Company, 6 per cent dividends to be paid upon each, and the Manhattan stock to be assessed 50 per cent, which would pay off all indebtedness and remove the Receivers.

"Northwest," the able crop correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, discusses the prospects of the different railroads for corn-carrying. The Illinois Central people do not hesitate to say that their outlook is not encouraging—that in Southern Illinois they shall be obliged to aid their people until the next crop comes in. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road claims to have a good crop of corn in Northern Illinois, and over 12,000,000 bu of old corn yet to come forward. The Northwestern are also encouraged at the outlook in the same portion of the State. The Chicago & Alton think that corn has held its own within the last ten days. A prominent railroad man of this city said to me on Saturday that for the next sixty days he expected to see all the railroads taxed to their last car to haul stock into the city from districts where the corn crop has been a failure. Every farmer is now crowding his stock and holding back his grain.

The following were Monday's quotations for unlisted securities: Boston, Hartford & Erie, 1¼@1⅝; Iron Steamboat bonds, 95; North River Construction, 14½ bid; American Cable Con., 55@56; Central Ry. Con., 39@37 premium; Cincinnati & Ga. subs., 28@38 premium; New Orleans, Pfc. subs., 30@33 premium; Lugo-Dynamo-Electric Co., $5.00@8.00; Edison Electric-Light Co., $2.00@10.50; U. S. Electric-Light Co., $1.25@3.75; International Imp. Co., $1.00 bid premium; Mexican National Ry., 10 discount; Texas & St. Louis sub., 90@100; Continental Construction, 8@38; Den. & Rio G. subs., 92¼@93.

Rock Island earnings for the third week of August were the largest in the history of the road.

Latest reported earnings: Main line of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, third week in August, $30,156.95, a decrease of $282.89 as compared with the corresponding week of 1880. Ohio Southern, third week in August, $6,181.82. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, week ending Aug. 23, $427,000; increase, $106,000. Estimated: Houston & Texas Central, third week in August, $62,991.44; decrease, $5,165.72; Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, $2,165,554.73; increase, $290,504.37. The St. Louis & San Francisco, third week of August, $62,900, an increase of $1,900. The Flint & Pere Marquette, $35,298, same week, an increase of $5,754. Iron Mountain, third week of August, $155,800, an increase of $13,693.

The following shows the range of the active stocks:

| Stocks. | Opening. | High est. | Low est. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago & Alton | 130 | 130 | 129¾ | 129¾ |
| West. Union Tel. Co. | 89¾ | 89¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| C. B. & Q. | 152½ | 152½ | 151¾ | 151¾ |
| Canada Southern | 64¼ | 64¼ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ |
| C. & C. L. | 21 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ |
| Rock Island | 135¾ | 135¾ | 134¼ | 134¼ |
| Illinois Central | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 127¾ | 127¾ |
| Manhattan | 31 | 31 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| New York Central | 142¾ | 142¾ | 141¼ | 141¼ |
| New York Elevated | 103¾ | 103¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Metropolitan Elevated | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Mil., L. S. & W. | 47¾ | 47¾ | 46 | 46 |
| C., C., C. & I. | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80¾ |
| Erie | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93¾ | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Lake Shore | 120 | 120 | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| Northwestern | 134¾ | 134¾ | 134¾ | 134¾ |
| St. Paul | 115¾ | 115¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Do preferred | 123¾ | 123¾ | 122 | 122 |
| Omaha | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Do preferred | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102 | 102¼ |
| Lake Erie & W. | 34 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Wabash, St. L. & Pacific | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| Do preferred | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 97¾ | 97¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Reading | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| L. S. & W. | 45 | 45 | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Union Pacific | 122¾ | 123¾ | 122¾ | 123¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | 94¾ | 94¾ | 93¾ | 94¼ |
| Northern Pacific | 57¾ | 57¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| Do preferred | 81 | 81¼ | 79¾ | 80¾ |
| Kan. & Texas | 40¾ | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40¼ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware, Lack. & West. | 124¾ | 124¾ | 123¾ |
| Del. & Hudson | 107¾ | 107¾ | 106¾ |
| New Jersey Central | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 49¾ | 49¾ | 48¾ |
| St. Louis & San Francisco | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Do preferred | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Dent. & Western | 81 | 81¾ | 80¾ |
| Erie second pref. | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Houston & Texas Central | 92 | 92 | 91¾ |
| Central Pacific | 103¾ | 103¾ | 102¾ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Do 2d preferred | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20 |
| Missouri Pacific | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Texas Pacific | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| Ohio Central | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Oregon | 149 | 150 | 149 |
| Fullman Palace Car Co. | 147 | 147 | 146 |
| Met. Elevated bonds | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Manitoba | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Arizona | | | 7 |

Government bonds were fairly active. In Chicago, District of Columbia 6s were 109½ bid and 107½ asked; 3½s were 101½ bid and 103; 4s, 115¾ and 116; and 4½s, 113¾ and 114¾.

Foreign exchange was weak, with no variation. This is in anticipation of another increase in the Bank of England rate. Bankers' sterling was 480½ and 484. Sterling actual rates were 479½ and 483; commercial sterling was nominally 477@477¼. Bankers' francs were 5.25¾ for sixty days and 5.22½ for demand; French commercial bills were 530 and 527½; Belgian commercial, 527½; bankers' marks, 94 and 94¾, and commercial, 93@93½.

The enormous volume of settlements on the Board of Trade is giving the banks a great deal to do, and applications for loans and other banking accommodations were never heavier. Bank clearings were $6,900,000. Loans are active at 5@7 per cent. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount. Country orders for gold continue large.

West Chicago 5s sold at 107¼, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 93.

The London *Saturday Review* of Aug. 18 says: "A slight rise in the value of money in Europe would tend to stop the drain to the United States. It is always to be remembered that gold is sent to the United States at a considerable cost, both for carriage, for insurance, and for commission, and that unless it can be employed in the United States so as to cover this cost and to yield a larger profit than would be obtained for it at home, it will not be sent. Every rise in the rate of discount here, therefore, unless it is counterbalanced by an equal rise in New York, must tend to check the outflow of gold, and were the rate of discount to rise to 4, or at any rate to 5 per cent, it would be almost certain to stop the drain altogether. Indeed, if there were to be really dear money in London, we should have gold coming back from New York instead of going thither."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was characterized by a feverish and unsettled tone, and prices recorded a material decline as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The stringency in the money market was one of the main causes of the depression. It is said that the banks are making a very close examination of their loans, and that many stocks on the list are not accounted as collateral except at figures very much lower than they are quoted on the Exchange. This fact naturally tends to depreciate securities, and some of today's sales may be attributed thereto. The Southwestern shares were notably weak, and of these Denver & Rio Grande showed the greatest depression, heavy blocks of this stock being offered for sale at steadily declining quotations, the sales thereof being induced by unfavorable reports from the line of the road. The market was irregular at the opening, and continued unsettled until the First Board, when the entire list became weak, and, under free offerings of Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, New Jersey Central, Western Union, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Texas Pacific, and Wabash Pacific, a sharp decline took place. This was followed toward midday by a slight recovery, but the pressure to sell was soon renewed, and the improvement quickly lost. During the afternoon the dealings were on a very limited scale and were feverish in tone, the general tendency being toward lower prices. The market continued weak to the close, and the final sales showed a decline on the day's transactions ranging from ¼ to 2, the latter in New York Elevated. The other shares prominent in the downward movement were Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, Northwestern, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, Wabash Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Western.

In the money market the rates for stock exchange loans were again to-day marked up above legal interest, and 1-64@1-32 of 1 per cent was paid for accommodation. The great bulk of the business, however, was effected at 5@6 per cent, and at the close, when the requirements of borrowers had been very generally supplied, the quotation was brought down to 3@4 per cent. The government-bond dealers effected their loans at 4@5 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts were quoted at 5@6 per cent.

The sterling-exchange market was quiet, and the nominal asking quotations were unchanged at 480½ for sixty days and 484 for demand.

Railroad mortgages were in light request, and the market was generally weak. Erie Consolidated seconds receded from 101¼ to 100¾, and rallied to 100¾. Lake Erie & Western incomes advanced from 67 to 68, declined to 66, and closed at 67; do firsts rose from 107 to 109½. Texas Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division) fell off from 91¾ to 91½, and rallied to 91¾. Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, class B, advanced from 85½ to 86, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central supplementary firsts from 125 to 125; do income third declined from 75 to 75. Denver & Rio Grande construction 4s from 111¼ to 111; Iron Mountain general 5s from 85 to 86; Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield firsts from 106 to 105; Kansas & Texas firsts from 105 to 104½, and do seconds from 81 to 80; do general 6s sold up from 88 to 89; Lake Shore coupon firsts fell off from 128½ to 128; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 105¾ to 105; St. Paul firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 105¾ to 105; Wabash convertibles from 113 to 110; do general 6s from 101 to 100; and Ohio Southern firsts from 94¼ to 94. Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts advanced from 105 to 106; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 98 to 98½; Ohio Central incomes from 15 to 15; St. Paul & Omaha construction 6s from 101 to 102.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Governments irregular, extended 8s and 4½s, registered, declining ⅛, and new 4s advancing ⅛@¼.

In the railroad bond market to-day, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central trust certificates, assented supplementary, advanced to 125 from 123, St. Paul & Omaha consols to 102 from 101, Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts to 106 from 105, and Lake Erie & Western incomes to 68 from 67, but later fell to 66, and closed at 67. Iron Mountain 5s declined to 86 from 89, Wabash general mortgage 6s to 100 from 101, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes to 76, and Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield firsts to 105 from 106. Union Pacific stock was this afternoon quoted ex-dividend of 1¾ per cent (quarterly).

State securities were inactive.

The stock market opened irregular, but generally lower, and in early dealings speculation was unsettled. At the first board a heavy pressure to sell set in, and the entire list took a downward turn, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1⅝, Denver & Rio Grande, Louisville & Nashville, and Texas Pacific leading the downward movement. Subsequently there was a recovery of ½ to 1, but after midday the market again became depressed, and another decline took place of ⅛ to 1⅝, the latter in Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. During the afternoon speculation was extremely dull, and dealings were very irregular, the market closing unsettled and ⅛ to 2 lower than final transactions yesterday.

Transactions 256,000 shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Southern | 2,100 | Ohio & Mississippi | 1,400 |
| Del., Lack'a & West | 10,000 | Ontario & Western | 4,400 |
| Den. & Rio Grande | 24,000 | Pacific Mail | 5,000 |
| Erie | 13,000 | St. Paul | 16,000 |
| Kansas & Texas | 13,000 | St. Paul & Omaha | 2,000 |
| Lake Shore | 1,100 | Texas Pacific | 11,000 |
| Louisville & Nash | 4,000 | Union Pacific | 13,000 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 2,600 | Wabash Pacific | 13,000 |
| Michigan Central | 1,500 | Western Union | 31,000 |
| Missouri Pacific | 5,500 | Col. Coal | 2,000 |
| New Jersey Central | 10,000 | Illinois Central | 4,300 |
| New Jersey Central | 15,000 | N. Y. Elevated | 1,700 |
| New York Central | 3,000 | Metropolitan Elev. | 2,800 |
| Northern Pacific | 2,000 | | |

It is expected the Bank of England will tomorrow again put up its discount rate, as further considerable withdrawals of gold has been ordered for shipment to this country. Today $2,363,908 of foreign gold arrived here, and at Washington $1,280,000 of called 5 per cent bonds were presented today for payment. The Subtreasury here, however, continued to take in about as much money as it pays out, so there is need of additional measurers on the part of the Treasury to release the surplus revenues, as New York is losing to the interior more currency than it is receiving. It is now thought the Treasury will resume bond purchases in September, but whether these will be of long bonds or will be merely redemptions of 3½ per cents is yet unsettled.

At the Stock Exchange it was an extremely dull day. United States bonds were strong, but railroad bonds and shares were generally lower. The market for stocks was without special features.

Money, 3@6 per annum and 1-32 per diem, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, quiet at 479½ for demand; 483¾ for signs.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | 103¾ | New 4s | 115¾ |
| New 5s | 104½ | Pacific 6s of 1895 | 120 |
| New 4½s | 115 | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Pacific pref. | 114 | Tennessee new | 68 |
| Erie seconds | 101¼ | U. P. 1st | 117 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre | 106½ | U. P. land grant | 113 |
| Louisiana consols | 69¾ | U. P. sinking fund | 123 |
| Missouri 6s | 113 | Virginia 6s | 41 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 102¾ | Virginia consols | 77 |
| St. Joe | 30¾ | Virginia deferred | 11¾ |
| St. P. & S. C. firsts | 112 | Tex. Pac. land grant | 76¾ |
| Tennessee 6s | 69 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 138 | Northern Pacific | 40 |
| Alton & T. H. | 40 | Do pref. | 80¾ |
| Do preferred | 95 | Northwestern | 134¾ |
| American | 85¾ | Do pref. | 136 |
| A. C. & I. | 83¾ | New York Central | 142 |
| Canada Southern | 63¾ | Ohio Central | 20¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 20¾ | Ohio & Miss. | 34¼ |
| Central Pacific | 103¾ | Do pref. | 102 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 7¾ | Ontario & Western | 30 |
| Do 1st pref. | 20¼ | Pacific Mail | 49¼ |
| Do 2d pref. | 20¾ | Panama | 300 |
| Chicago & Alton | 129 | R. I. & P. | 134 |
| Do pref. | 150 | Pittsburg | 156 |
| C. H. & Q. | 151¾ | Reading | 61¼ |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 75 | Rock Island | 134 |
| Cin., San. & Cleve. | 48 | St. L. & San. F. | 45 |
| Clev. & Col. | 83¼ | Do pref. | 71 |
| Del. & Hudson | 107¾ | Do 1st pref. | 114 |
| Del., Lac. & W. | 123¾ | St. Paul | 114¾ |
| D. & R. G. | 37¾ | Do pref. | 123 |
| Erie | 42¾ | St. Paul, M. & M. | 140 |
| Do pref. | 84 | St. Paul & Omaha | 39¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 137 | Do pref. | 102 |
| H. & St. Joe. | 94 | Texas Pacific | 37 |
| Do pref. | 112 | Union Pacific | 123 |
| Harlem | 280 | United States | 57 |
| Houston & Texas | 90 | W., St. L. & Pacific | 47¾ |
| Illinois Central | 129 | Do pref. | 80 |
| L. S. & W. | 45 | Wabash | 47 |
| Kansas & Texas | 40¾ | Western Union | 87¾ |
| L. E. & W. | 67 | Carbon'a | 2¾ |
| Lake Shore | 121 | Central Arizona | 7 |
| Louisville & Nash. | 96¾ | Excelsior | 1¾ |
| Do No. 2 | 75 | Consolidated | 10¾ |
| M. & C. firsts, pfd. | 11 | Little Pittsburg | 2¾ |
| M. C. seconds | 40 | Ontario | 30 |
| Mem. & Charleston | 75 | Quicksilver | 15 |
| Michigan Central | 93¾ | Do pref. | 65¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 102¾ | Silver City | 1¾ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 33¾ | Standard | 21 |
| Morris & Essex | 134 | Utah & N. | 10¾ |
| Nash. & Chatt'n'o | 84 | Norfolk & W. pfd | 35¾ |
| New Jersey Central | 39¾ | | |

BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Little Rock took the front this morning in point of activity, over 600 shares of it changing hands at steadily weakening figures, it going off from 79½ to 78 sales, with 78¾ bid. New York & New England sold off 1 per cent, to 71, and 70 was bid. Atchison at first advanced ¼, to 137, but later sold off to 136¾, and on the second call dropped to 135¾. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lost ⅝ sales and bid, and twenty-five shares of Chicago & West Michigan sold at 36. Sandusky dropped from 24¾ to 24 bid. Kern Island was firm at 40 bid and 50 asked. Flint preferred was at 102¾. Wisconsin Central lost ¼, and Toledo, Delphos & Burlington was an exception to the general list, advancing from yesterday's closing, to 14¾ sales, with 14¼ bid.

Hartford & Erie 7s were quiet at 72 and 71¾, a drop of ¾ since yesterday. Atlantic & Pacific incomes were steady at 50¼ and 50, and Mexican Central 7s sold firm at 89¾ and 90.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Power | 5 5-16 | Chi., San. & Cleve. | 34 1-16 |
| Boston Land | 8¾ | Eastern R. R. | 49 |
| Boston, H. & E. R. | 20¾ | Flint & P. M. | 31¾ |
| Eastern 4½s | 110 | Little Rock & Ft. S. | 76½ |
| Little R. & Ft. S. | 33¾ | Mexican Central | 14¼ |
| Atch. & Top. R. R. | 35¾ | O. & Lake C. com | 44¼ |
| Boston & Albany | 139 | Old Colony | 125 |
| Boston & Maine | 153 | Flint & P. M. pfd. | 2¼ |
| C., B. & Q. | 152 | | |

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Consols, 98 11-16; account, 99 3-16.

United States bonds—New 5s, 104½; 4½s, 116¼; 4s, 119½.

American railway securities—Illinois Central, 133½; Pennsylvania Central, 68¾; New York Central, 147½; Erie, 44¾; do seconds, 104½; Reading, 33¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance today is £10,000.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Rentes, 84f 75c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling, 480.

## MINOR NEWS.

BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The mining shares were neglected, but moderately firm. Allouez was up to 2¾. Bonanza remained unchanged at 5 bid and 5½ asked. Calumet & Hecla (ten shares) sold at 216. Catalpa dropped a small fraction, to 1¼ bid. Quincy was at 33, sales and bid, and a single sale of Silver Islet was made at 43.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez Mining Co | 2¾ | Franklin | 11 |
| Bonanza & Hecla | 5 | Hyde | 11¾ |
| Catalpa | 1¼ | Quincy | 32¾ |
| Copper Falls | 2½ | Silver Islet | 42 |

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 2¾ | Manhattan | 2 |
| Alta | 4 | Mexican | 10¾ |
| Belcher | 3 | Mono | 2 |
| Belcher | 3 | Navajo | 28-32 |
| Best & Belcher | 15¾ | Northern Belle | 1¾ |
| Bodie | 3¾ | Ophir | 7¾ |
| Bullion | 1¾ | Overman | 3¾ |
| Chollar | 7¾ | Potosi | 4¾ |
| California | 1 | Savage | 3¾ |
| Challenge | 2¾ | Sierra Nevada | 3¾ |
| Con. Virginia | 15¾ | Silver King | 1¾ |
| Crown Point | 5¾ | Tip Top | 5¾ |
| Exchequer | 1 | Union Consolidated | 15¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 7¾ | Yellow Jacket | 15¾ |
| Grand Prize | 5-16 | South Bodie | 1¾ |
| Hale & Norcross | 4 | Mount Diablo | 6 |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Aug. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lexington st, s e cor Campbell av, n f, 22x134¾ ft, dated Aug 30 (Bertha Carqueville to Julius A. Winter)..... $ 2,300

West Washington st, 22 ft w of Throop, s f, 47x100 ft, improved, dated Aug 13 (J. McGregor Adams to Horace H. Stoddard)..... 16,000

Sheffield av, e s of Clay st, w f, 24 ft 8½ in x125 ft, improved, dated Aug 29 (S. and J. Wilkie to Charles Mack)..... 3,800

Elston Road, 175 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 50 ft to Coventry st, dated July 18 (Abraham Sterne to Pauline Loeby)..... 3,500

West Washington st, 314 ft w of California av, n f, 66x198 ft, improved, dated Aug. 25 (Allen C. Selleck to H. B. Ferry)..... 2,100

Robey st, 228 ft n of North Twelfth, e f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated Aug 25 (C. T. and C. S. Converse to C. H. Mulliken)..... 4,000

Eugenie st, 33 ft e of Mohawk, n f, 20x100 ft, unimproved, dated Aug. 30 (George Baid to J. and E. Spiers)..... 2,650

West Superior st, 25 ft e of Armour, s f, 25x125½ ft, dated Aug 22 (M. and J. W. Lister to Secfurid)..... 900

West Huron st, 30½ ft w of Paulina, s f, 22x130½ ft, dated Aug. 30 (Julius A. Winter to Bertha Carqueville)..... 2,200

West Thirteenth st, 190 2-10 ft e of Laflin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 26 (Minnie Muller et al. to F. H. Schaloo)..... 1,000

Western av boulevard, n e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 200x140 ft, dated June 21 (Norman Williams et al. to the South Park Commissioners)..... 16,400

Fifth av, 304 ft s of Polk st, n f, 38½x165½ ft, dated June 20 (E. and H. Kolbe to Henry Furst)..... 6,000

Hubbard st, 144 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 31 (Minna Hellmuth to John Cordes)..... 710

South Desplaines st, 122 ft s of Lake, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 15 (John Beyer to George Hellstern)..... 2,000

Lot on east side of Sangamon st, and 191 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 31 (John Moore to Bryan Wadden)..... 400

West Lake st, 100 ft e of Halsted, s f, 50x100 ft, dated April 22, 1880 (Gerhard Foreman to C. H. Van Wyck)..... 1,900

Holt st, 319 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 42½ ft 8 in x81 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Master in Chancery to A. Stockwell)..... 1,500

Emerald av, 262 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x124½ ft, dated Aug. 29 (John Houlihen to F. and K. Kenney)..... 450

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dempster place, 402 ft w of Dempster road, n f, 50 x1764 ft, dated Aug. 12 (John Noble to M. and E. Schultz)..... $ 1,560

Fullerton av, s w cor of Chicago River, n f, 250 x183 ft, dated Aug. 16 (Charles W. Fullerton to George A. Koch)..... 6,338

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 195 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x165 ft, dated July 30 (Henry Lowe to W. Kelly)..... $ 380

Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Laflin, n f, 64x150 ft, dated Aug. 29 (C. Counselman to H. Frenner)..... 500

Ashland av, 96 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 22x 124½ ft, dated Aug. 8 (same to H. Schumacher)..... 500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Perry av, 50 ft n of Pleasant place, w f, 29x110 ft, dated July 18 (F. F. Powell to Gustav Johnson)..... 560

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

| ARTICLES. | RECEIPTS. 1881. | RECEIPTS. 1880. | SHIPMENTS. 1881. | SHIPMENTS. 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bris | 11,231 | 11,210 | 14,275 | 8,856 |
| Wheat, bu | 168,353 | 115,740 | 155,342 | 106,903 |
| Corn, bu | 702,354 | 448,199 | 278,519 | 287,476 |
| Oats, bu | 178,818 | 98,375 | 75,553 | 110,056 |
| Rye, bu | 8,854 | 3,810 | 1,785 | 5,020 |
| Barley, bu | 17,518 | 27,122 | 8,182 | 11,791 |
| Grass seeds, lbs | 560,770 | 260,350 | 338,500 | 401,400 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 1,471,500 | 2,845,955 | 479,823 | 2,905,925 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 7,000 | 12,000 | 5,415 | 15,103 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 750,750 | 260,000 | 1,510,948 | 1,576,681 |
| Beef, tcs | | | 60 | 50 |
| Beef, brls | | | 240 | 140 |
| Pork, brls | 140 | 150 | 204 | 688 |
| Lard, lbs | 191,500 | | 483,866 | 647,410 |
| Tallow, lbs | 43,225 | 61,700 | 694 | 21,500 |
| Butter, lbs | 183,515 | 106,330 | 152,940 | 182,764 |
| Live hogs, No | 18,272 | 13,583 | 5,757 | 6,412 |
| Cattle, No | 6,118 | 2

would bring $5.30@6.00; light do, $5.40; good native butchers' steers, $5.25@5.60; good cows and heifers, $3.10@3.50; common, of which the supply mainly consisted, $2.25@2.75; grass Texans active and firm; good to choice, $3.00@3.65; common, $2.25@2.75; packers and feeders dull at $2.75@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,900; shipments, 200; good grades fairly active; common dull; fair to fancy range at $5.25@5.50.

HOGS—Active and firm; Yorkers, $5.30@5.65; packing, $5.25@5.55; choice to fancy heavy, $5.75@5.85; rough, $5.15@5.30; corn-fed pigs, $5.00@5.20; receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,300.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 475; consigned through, 315 cars; market firmer, but not quotably higher for good cattle; common dull; no good on sale; fair to medium, $4.00@5.10; light butchers', $3.60@4.00; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,300; consigned through, 17 cars; market utterly demoralized; buyers and sellers apart; no transactions, except Pilots Canada lambs at $5.15@5.35; 15 cars remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300; consigned through, 77 cars; good demand at full prices of Tuesday; offerings mainly fair to medium; only light proportion choice stock and light to good grassers, $5.30@5.45; fair to good medium weights, $5.15@5.30; light pigs, $4.60@5.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 5,350, including 1,300 export cattle; market a shade firm, and a fraction higher; fair prime native steers dull and unchanged; poor natives and Texas and Colorado stock, extreme, 7½@7¾c; Texans, 5½@6c; Colorado, 8@8½c; poor extra native mediums to good natives, 6@6½c; shipments for two days, 660. Five cattle, 3,100 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 8,900; common grades dull and unchanged; good prime a shade stronger at $5.50 per pound. 3,400 carcasses mutton.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 7,500; market steady at $5.60@5.75 for poor good live hogs, $6.62½@6.87½ for city dressed.

KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,350; shipments, 1,500; market fair; native shippers, $4.00@5.75; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.35; grass Texans, $2.25@3.35; Colorado half-breeds, $2.65@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,730; shipments, 300; active but lower; choice, $6.30@6.45; light shipping and mixed packing, $6.00@6.35; grassers, $5.75@6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 31.—HOGS—Steady; no good offer'd; packing, $6.40@6.45; common grades, $4.90@5.75; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,600.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, $5.00@5.30; butchers', $3.50@4.00; receipts, 500; shipments, 270.

SHEEP—Dull and lower at $5.00@5.50; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 1,700.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 498 head; selling active; best, $6.00@6.30; fair to good, $5.00@5.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700. Philadelphias, $7.00@7.20; Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; grassers, $5.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,400; selling slow; $4.25@5.00 for fair to extra.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—HOGS—Steady; common lights, $5.00@5.65; packing and butchers', $5.25@7.00; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 480.

## LUMBER.

With about a dozen vessels on the cargo market yesterday sales progressed slowly, though no decline was received except in the instance of some poor piece stuff. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green piece-stuff | $ 11.00 |
| Green common inch | 12.00@13.50 |
| Green medium | 13.00@17.00 |
| Extra good and select | 20.00@24.00 |
| Green good inch | 17.50@18.00 |
| Dressed, surfaced | 13.75@14.00 |
| Standard shingles | 2.60@ 2.65 |
| Extra shingles | 2.80 |
| Lath | 1.75@ 1.00 |

Following are the yard prices of dry lumber as fixed by the trade, green lumber selling at $1.00 per m less:

| | |
|---|---|
| First, second, and third clear, 5/4-inch | $45.00 |
| First and second clear, rough, 5-inch | 50.00 |
| Third clear, rough, 3-inch | 42.00 |
| First and second clear, dressed siding | 42.00 |
| Common dressed siding | 30.50 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 35.50 |
| Box boards, 13-inch | 46.00 |
| A stock boards, 12@15-inch, rough | 40.00 |
| B stock boards, 10@12-inch | 35.00 |
| C stock boards, 10@12-inch | 30.00 |
| Fencing, first quality | 15.00 |
| Fencing, second quality | 12.00 |
| Common boards, 10@20 ft | 17.00 |
| Common boards, 10@20 ft | 15.00 |
| Dimension stuff, 2x4 | 13.50 |
| Dimension stuff, 2x6 to 10 ft | 22.50 |
| Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft | 15.50 |
| Pickets, flat, rough, and good | 13.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 |
| Shingles, clear | 3.55 |
| Shingles, extra | 3.00 |
| Shingles, standard | 3.20 |

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 19s; No. 2, 18s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—BEEF—Extra India mess dull at 108s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 32s. London, firmer at 33s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 2 steady at 10s 9d. Corn—Mixed dull at 5s 11½d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—Evening.—COTTON—Moderate inquiry; fully supplied; uplands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000.

CHEESE—Fine American at 56s.

LARD—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½@7¾d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s.

Stock of breadstuffs at this port today: Wheat, 763,000 centals; corn, 660,000 centals; flour, 86,000 sacks; 4,700 bris.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 29s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s 6d@33s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31.—PETROLEUM—19½f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—What quiet. Corn dull, at 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull; not much doing. To arrive—Wheat dull and easier; California and red winter (at London) advanced 6d. Corn dull. Pork 74s. Lard dull and 3d lower, at 37s. Bacon—L. C. 45s; S. C. 47s. Tallow 30s 6d. Cheese 56 lower, at 55s 6d. Beef 103s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Country markets a shade higher. Weather unsettled.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quieter. Corn inactive, at 5s 11d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 5s 6d@5s 9d; do American red winter 5s. 5d. Country markets for wheat—English generally dearer; French steady. On passage to France and Continent—Wheat, 300,000 qrs; corn 17,000 qrs. Export of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 6,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat firm. Flour steady. Weather in England unsettled.

### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—GRAIN—Winter wheat has been again quite active, mostly on the option line and through the earlier dealings, and at an advance of about ½@¾c per bu, as estimated, in part by the more favorable tenor of the accounts from the West, but through the afternoon fluctuated considerably, closing on the opening list in instances about ½@¾c a bu, closing, however, rather more firmly; export requirements were comparatively limited; the later advances by cable were represented as less encouraging to shippers; spring wheat varied little in price, but ruled quiet; sales reported of 2,923,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.44¾@1.45¾, chiefly at $1.45@1.45¾, closing at $1.45, settlement at $1.45@1.45, the latest at $1.45; do September, $1.44½@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾ bid and $1.45 asked; do October, $1.46¾@1.47¾, closing at $1.47¼ bid; do November, $1.49¾@1.50¾, closing at $1.50 asked and $1.47¾ bid; do December, $1.53@1.53¾, closing at $1.52¾ bid; do steamer grade at $1.41@1.42; do No. 3 red at $1.41; do steamer grade at $1.39; No. 4 red, $1.38@1.39; ungraded red at $1.16@1.47, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.37; No. 3 spring at $1.32@1.33; ungraded at $1.25@1.30. Corn very freely dealing, mostly in the option line, the October corn continuing decidedly the most prominent, and prices have been quoted up generally about 1@1¼c per bu, but toward the close receded ¼@¾c per bu on more liberal offerings. Sales reported of 81,000 bu mixed Western ungraded at 63@ 70½c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed, 3,000 bu at 70c; No. 2 white at 70c; New York yellow at 73¾@75c; white Southern at 80c. Oats worked up about ½@1½c per bu on a very active business, mainly in the option line, but in good part for prompt delivery. No. 2 white and No. 2 attracting most attention, closing on options weak and irregular; sales reported of 650,000 bu white Western ungraded at 40@45c; white State, 45@48½c; mixed State nominal; Rye again higher and wanted; boat-loads to arrive quoted at $1.12 bid and up to $1.15 asked; carlots quoted at $1.16@1.22½.

PROVISIONS—Hog products rather more active, and for lard generally stronger; a moderate inquiry noted for Western mess pork for early delivery leaving off at $18.75 for standard brands, and in the option line quiet; September quoted as closing at $18.35@18.50; October at $18.75@18.85. Cut meats firm on a moderate demand. Bacon held at extreme prices, checking business; long clear, 10c; short clear, 10¾c. Western steam lard in active request for early delivery, leaving off at $11.50@11.57½ for prime contract stock, and in the option line quite brisk, with September options closing at $11.55 bid; October, $11.70 bid; November, $11.77½; December, $11.85@11.87½; year option, $11.32½; January, $11.95@11.97½; February, $12 02½.

TALLOW—In fair demand, with sales at 7@7¼c; some lots held at 7½c.

SUGARS—Raw, fairly active at full prices, with sales of centrifugal at 8½@8¾c, muscovado at 7½@7¾c, Porto Rico at 7½@7¾c; refined in good request and very firm, with cut-loaf quoted at 10¾c; crushed, 10¾c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 9¾c; standard A, 9¼c; off A, 8½@8¾c; white extra C, 7½@8¼c; C, 7½@ 7¾c; Yellow, 6¾@7¼c.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business reported in most lines at essentially unchanged quotations; for Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 3s 9d@5s; through freight by outport steamers as low as 9s 9d; local shipments quoted at 3s; wheat at 4d; provisions in lots at 30s@35s through freights; by outport steamers as low as 30s.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Irregular; nominal; 10c@13¾c; futures firm; September, 11.45c; October, 11.45c; November, 11.61c; December, 11.68c; January, 11.72c; February, 11.74c; March, 11.80c; April, 11.81; May, 11.72c; June, 11.82c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 2,000; super State and Western, $3.25@5.10; common to good extra, $5.00@5.60; good to choice, $5.70@8.00; white wheat, extra, $7.00@8.00; fancy do, $8.10@8.75; extra Ohio, $5.15@7.50; St. Louis, $5.15@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.15@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade stronger; receipts, 291,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.23@1.30; No. 3 $0.81.26@1.28; No. 2 Chicago, $1.37; ungraded red, $1.19@1.42; No. 4, $1.29@1.30; No. 3, $1.41; steamer, $1.30; No. 2 red, $1.44@1.45¾; steamer, $1.41@1.41¾; ungraded white, $1.33@1.41; No. 2 do, $1.38@1.41; No. 1, $1.41½; steamer do, $1.40@1.40½; No. 2 red, September, $1.44¾, closing at $1.44¾; October, $1.47@1.48¾, closing at $1.48; December, $1.53@1.53¾, closing at $1.52. Corn higher, closing weak; receipts, 220,000 bu; exports, 15,000 bu; ungraded, 66@71c; No. 2, 69c; steamer, 70c; No. 3, 71@ 71¾c; No. 2 white, 72c; yellow, 73@75c; Southern white, 69c; No. 2, September, 71@71½c, closing at 71c; October, 70¾@71c, closing at 70¾c; November, 70¾@ 70¾c, closing at 70c. Oats higher; receipts, 67,000 bu; exports, none; Western mixed, 49@53c; white do, 54@56c.

HAY—Firm; in fair demand; 90@95c.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 18@19c; Eastern and Western, 14@30c; New York State, 12@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar strong; more active; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet, but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 85c; crude, 6¼c; refined, 7½c.

TALLOW—Firm.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Higher; 27½@28c.

WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; domestic fleece, 34@42c; pulled, 30@46c; unwashed, 15@19½c; Texas, 18@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant; fairly active; old mess, $18.12½@18.75. Beef dull and easy. Cut meats a shade stronger and quiet; long clear middles, 11½c; short clear middles, 10c. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.47½@11.62½.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand; 12@30c.

CHEESE—Firm; 7@11c.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; now sheathing, $24.00; ingot lake, $16.75@ 16.87½. Pig-iron firm; Lake Superior, $20.00@ 24.00; American, $19.50@25.50; Russia sheeting, $13.00@ 14.00.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15; clinch, $4.65@5.65.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Firm; good to choice superfine, $5.00; Ohio extras $5.50; fancy Minnesota extras, clear, $7.00; straight good, $7.00@ 7.25; choice, $7.50; Indiana extra, family, good, $7.12½; Ohio choice, $7.50 new process, 7.65; Minnesota patent process, choice, $8.00; high grades, $8.25@8.50; winter wheat patents, $7.75. Rye flour firm in fair demand; $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red August, $1.41@ 1.42¾; September, $1.42¾@1.43¾; October, $1.46@1.46¾; November, $1.49¾@1.50¾. Corn firmer; mixed, on track and grain depot, 72@73½c; steamer do, 71½@ 72c; No. 2 do 71½c; rejected, 71@71½c; sail mixed, August, 72@72½c; September, 71½@71¾c; October, 70½c; November, 70¾@70¾c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 55c; do track, 54c; No. 3 do, 53c, rejected, 53c; mixed, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Beef mess, $15.00. Mess pork, $18.25@18.50. Hams—Smoked, 12@13c. Lard—Kettle, 12c; do steam, 11½@11¾c.

BUTTER—Active and firm; extra, 29c; do good to choice, 26@28c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extra, 27c; do do firsts, 24@26c; dairy extra, 22@24c; good to choice, 18@22c.

EGGS—Western fresh steady, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; full cream, 11@11½c; fair to good, 10½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 7½c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Not reported.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.42@1.42¾ cash, $1.42¾@1.43¾ September; $1.44¾@1.45¼ closing at $1.45¼ October; $1.48@1.49, closing at $1.48½. November; $1.49¾@ 1.51, closing at $1.50¾. December; No. 3 do, $1.33½@ 1.35¼, according to location; No. 4 do, $1.27½@1.28. Corn higher and unsettled; 63@64c cash; 63c September; 61¾@62c October; 59¾@60c November, 60¾@ 60¾c December, 62¾c the year. Oats higher; 40¾@41¼c cash; 40¾@40¾c September; 45¾@46c October; 44½c November; 44c December, Rye lower at 90 sellers, 91 bid.

LEAD—Stronger; $5.00 asked.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 17@22c.

EGGS—Steady at 15@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Pork jobbing at $18.85. Dry salt meat, $7.20, $8.70@$8.80. Bacon, 8½c, 10½c, $11.35@11.37½. Lard nominally $11.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

### BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing easier and inactive; No. 2 winter red spot, August, and September, $1.36¾; October, $1.40¾@1.37¾; November, $1.50@1.50¾. Corn—Western opened easier and closed firmer; mixed, spot and August, 60¾@60¾c; September, 60¾@60¾c; October, 74¾@74½c; November, 69¾ @69¾c. Oats easier; Western white, 50@52c mixed, 45 @47c; Pennsylvania, 48@50c. Rye quiet at $1.02@1.12.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $19.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides packed, 8¾c and 10¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 11½c. Hams, 13@16½c. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western grass, 14@22c. EGGS—Quiet at 15@15½c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined, 7½@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair, 10@10½c; old; 10¾@11c; new. Sugar strong; A soft, 9½c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,747 brls; wheat, 86,078 bu; corn, 12,858 bu; oats, 4,267 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 155,167 bu; corn, 7,970 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 750,442 bu; corn, 473,350 bu.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Strong; superfine, $4.25; XX, $5.50@5.75; XXX, $6.12½@6.37½; high grades, $6.87½@7.87½.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; mixed, 82c; white quoted at $1.00. Oats dull at 55c.

CORN-MEAL—In fair demand; $3.85@3.90.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $21.00@22.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $19.87½@20.00. Lard steady; tierce, $12.25@12.50; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, $8.00@8.12½. Bacon firm; shoulders, $8.75@8.87½; clear rib, $11.37½; clear, $11.75. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14@16c; canvased, 15@ 16c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; Western rectified, $1.10 @1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10¼@10¾c. Sugar steady with a fair demand; common to good common, 6¾@7c; fair to fully fair, 7¼@8c; prime to choice, 8¼@9c; yellow clarified, 9¼ @9¾c. Molasses in common to prime, 25@40c. Rice—Demand active; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4¾ @6¾c.

BLAN—No stock.

### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.28½; August $1.28¾; September, $1.32¾; October, $1.34¾; November, $1.25; December, $1.30¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.16¾; No. 4, $1.05; rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 56c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36c. Rye stronger; No. 1, $1.07¾. Barley—Demand active; No. 2 spring, September, 81c; October, 82¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $17.90 cash and September; $18.10 October. Lard—Prime steam, $11.32½ cash and September; $11.47½ October.

HOGS—Steady, with a fair demand; $5.00@5.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½@4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Firm; $5.00@5.50; common extras, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin do, $6.00@6.50; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.00; winter wheats, $6.75@7.00; Ohio and Michigan, $6.75@7.50; Indiana, $7.00@7.75; St. Louis and Illinois patent spring wheats, $7.25@8.50; winters, $7.00 @8.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed, 75@77c; high mixed, 76 @77c; steamer, 73@75c; no grade, 65@70c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 56@56c; No. 2 white, 53@54c; No. 3 white, 51@52c; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Rye, 91@95c.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 26@28c; choice ladle packed, 19@23c; common to good, 14@18c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls, 3,200 sacks; corn, 70,000 bu; wheat, 19,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 875 brls; corn, 4,500 bu; wheat 15,000 bu.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 31.—Noon Board.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, August, $1.38¾; September, $1.39; October, $1.41¾; November, $1.48¾; December, $1.49¾. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 66c; October, 69¾c asked; November, 68c; year, 64c. Oats nominal; No. 2, 40¾c.

Closing Market—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.38 asked; August, $1.38¾; September, $1.38¾; October, $1.40¾; November, $1.47¾ bid, $1.48 asked; December, $1.49¾; year, $1.38¾ bid, $1.38¾ asked; No. 2 red held at $1.38. Corn weak; No. 2, spot, 67½c; September held at 65c; October, 66c; year, 63¾c bid, 64¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 109,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 31.—COTTON—Steady and firm; 11½c.

FLOUR—Strong; family, $6.85@7.10; fancy, $7.35@ 7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.36@1.37. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 65@ 66c. Rye in good demand; No. 2, $1.01¾. Barley dull and executed on a very grand scale.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Lard dull and nominal; 11c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11½c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 600 bris on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Quiet at 11.62½c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at $1.40. Corn dull; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 66c. Oats dull; new, 45½c. Rye nominal; $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard, 14c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.00; clear, $10.50. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $10.87½; clear, $11.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15@16c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

### MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.28½; August $1.28¾; September, $1.32¾; October, $1.34¾; November, $1.25; December, $1.30¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.16¾; No. 4, $1.05; rejected nominal. Corn firmer; No. 2, 56c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36c. Rye stronger; No. 1, $1.07¾. Barley—Demand active; No. 2 spring, September, 81c; October, 82¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $17.90 cash and September; $18.10 October. Lard—Prime steam, $11.32½ cash and September; $11.47½ October.

HOGS—Steady, with a fair demand; $5.00@5.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½@4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

### TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 31.—Noon Board.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, August, $1.38¾; September, $1.39; October, $1.41¾; November, $1.48¾; December, $1.49¾. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 66c; October, 69¾c asked; November, 68c; year, 64c. Oats nominal; No. 2, 40¾c.

Closing Market—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.38 asked; August, $1.38¾; September, $1.38¾; October, $1.40¾; November, $1.47¾ bid, $1.48 asked; December, $1.49¾; year, $1.38¾ bid, $1.38¾ asked; No. 2 red held at $1.38. Corn weak; No. 2, spot, 67½c; September held at 65c; October, 66c; year, 63¾c bid, 64¾c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 109,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

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CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 31.—COTTON—Steady and firm; 11½c.

FLOUR—Strong; family, $6.85@7.10; fancy, $7.35@ 7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.36@1.37. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 65@ 66c. Rye in good demand; No. 2, $1.01¾. Barley dull and executed on a very grand scale.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Lard dull and nominal; 11c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11½c.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 600 bris on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

### LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Quiet at 11.62½c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at $1.40. Corn dull; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 66c. Oats dull; new, 45½c. Rye nominal; $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard, 14c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, $8.00; clear rib, $10.00; clear, $10.50. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $10.87½; clear, $11.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15@16c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

### PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 31.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 62½@62½c; mixed, 62½c. Oats firm; new No. 2 white, 41@41½c. Rye quiet at $1.07½@1.08.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,875 bu; corn, 81,800 bu; oats, 24,450 bu; rye, 1,925 bu; barley, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 67,500 bu; oats, 36,875 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, none.

### DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—FLOUR—$6.62½@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, $1.35¾; September, $1.36¾; October, $1.38¾; November, $1.38¾; year neglected; No. 2 red, $1.06¾; No. 2 white, $1.37¾. Receipts, wheat, 63,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu.

### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 17,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.38, 8,000 bu October at $1.35. Corn nominal at 67@68c. Oats nominal at 36c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.32@1.37. Corn dull; 58@59c. Oats dull; 39½@42½c.

### KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 31.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 46,738 bu; shipments, 46,836 bu; firmer; No. 2cash, $1.16½; September, $1.16; No. 2 cash, $1.31½; September, $1.31; No. 1 cash, $1.33. Corn—Receipts, 7,420 bu; shipments, 1,600 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 39½c; September, 39½c.

### OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

### COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 11c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 1,500 bales; gross, 2,100; exports, to Great Britain, 6,000; coastwise, 1,000; sales, 800; stock, 77,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 11½c; sales, 91 bales; receipts, 94; shipments, 16; stock, 950.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 255 bales; shipments, 137; stock, 8,184, 300 middling.

### PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates excited, fluctuating; closed, 85¾c; refined, 7½c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 31.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 85¾c; highest, 85¾c; lowest, 82½c; closed, 85¾c; shipments, 10,500 bris; charters, 30,388 bris; runs, 101,000 bris.

### DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Business moderate with commission houses, and active with dry-goods jobbers and wholesale clothiers; cotton goods firmly held, and stocks continue light in first hands; prints in steady demand; ginghams in demand; shawls doing fairly; men's wear remain quiet and steady; foreign goods in fair request.

### TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 48½c; others unchanged.

## BLOSS.

**He Finds Some "Moral Attractions."**

*From D. R. Locke's Paris Letter in Toledo Blade.*

In Paris the first American I met was Bloss, my circus friend, of whom I wrote from London. He had succeeded in getting his "wonder" in Germany, and in Switzerland he had purchased two bears which he had with him.

"They are probably the greatest wonders of the Nineteenth Century," he remarked. "Garsong, two cognacs, lo. I am pretty well up in French. I hev got so sence I hev been here that I kin order my drinks without any trouble, and that's the main pint. Them bears are something inscrutable. They kin waltz on their hind legs, they kin fire pistols, and will work in splendid with my Injuns. But what is more wonderful they kin ride a horse, if the pad is made big enuff. And that's where I'm goin' to fetch the public. To yootilize bears I'm goin' to present a grand Scriptoral spectacle. The public want moral amoosement, and the public is goin' to hev it now till they can't rest. Them bears is what is goin' to do it. I shel present the unparalleled spectacle uv Elijah and the bears eatin' the children, all on hosses. Come to think of it, wuz it Elijah or Elisha? I've forgotten, and must read it up afore I git it on the bills. Where you hev a Scrit ptoral spectacle you want to be very akerit on the bills.

"It will be the gorgusest thing ever seen. Elijah—Foggarty kin ride well enough to do Elijah, and I've got a dozen kids in the company, mosly humblin', which will auser for the children—Elijah, perfectly bald-headed, will ride in on a black horse to slow moosic—a sort of Scriptural waltz er it were. The kids will ride in on spotted ponies and shout, all in chorus, 'Go up, bald head!' Then the two bears—they kin waltz on their hind legs, but that's no difference—will come in on white horses, and chase the children. Then the band will play furious moosic, jist ez they do at the finish of a tumblin act, and the bears will each snatch a kid by the belt of his pony and ride out."

"But the children were eaten by the bears?"

"Cert. But suthin must be left to the imagginashen. Realism is all well enough, but it kin be carried too fur. The children will all rush out, and the eatin' will be supposed to hev taken place outside. I can't afford to feed them bears on children every afternoon and evenin.' It would draw, no doubt, but I can't afford sich a luxury.

"But the spectacle will draw. It will fetch the religious people. They disapprove of the circus, as a rool; but they will all come to see a great moral lesson, illustrated. To see this great moral lesson they will come early, so as to get good seats; and, when it is over, they won't go till the show is out. To accommodate their prejodisses and give 'em the full show, I shel hev it put on the last thing, though once in they won't leave till they see the moral spectacle. To see this they'll shock theirselves with Mlle. Blanche on the tight-rope, in tights. You've got to have a moral show, and these bears will lay over anything on the road, becoz it's not only moral, but it's actilly Scriptooral. I'm after a lot of attraccions here. There's a sword-swallerer that I think I kin git, and I know uv a lot uv the loveliest anacondas that ever went under a canvas."

The old gentleman by this time had consumed a half-dozen brandies-and-water, and was becoming incoherent. The waiter knew him so well that, whenever his glass was empty, he filled it without orders—all of which he approved, as it saved wrenching himself with French. "Bong garzon!" he remarked as he went off into a doze.

## FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS.

**German Comments on the New Ones of Paris and Those of Other Cities.**

*Berlin (Aug. 27) Dispatch to London Times.*

The official *Militar Wochenblatt* publishes in its last number an article about the fortifications of Paris, in which it is stated that, by the completion of this work, Paris has become a most formidable fortress, and that thereby all the disadvantages which had arisen from the advance of the German frontier to the west have been annulled. For Paris will now be able to defend the centre as well as the west and south of France. At all events, it is certain that no future invader will be able to establish his advance posts in those districts in which, during the siege of 1870, the German reserve troops were quartered. The Commander-in-Chief of Paris will then have to defend a territory of more than 220 German square miles (something like 1,000 English square miles), and he will be enabled to make great sorties, by which the beseiger may be surprised in such a way as to render it impossible for him to collect the necessary troops for repulsing such a violent attack. The chances of a successful siege of Paris are, therefore, very small, and all the more so as in future certainly more than a million of the troops will have to defend Paris, as was the case in the war of 1870. It is altogether very doubtful whether it would in future be possible to blockade Paris completely, even with the help of several great armies connected with each other by cavalry divisions.

On the other hand, the defense of the French Capital will also be a very different task, and the genius of a strategist of the first rank will be needed for the fulfillment of such an enterprise, which must be planned and executed on a very grand scale. The capacity of a Gambetta, who boasted of being able to "organize the victory," will scarcely be sufficient for this purpose. The Germans may at present console themselves with the knowledge that such a hero does not exist as yet in France, and the French would certainly commit a great blunder if they fancied that they possessed in the now completed fortifications of Paris a guarantee against the possibility of ever again seeing their capital conquered in a

# THE FALL TRADE.

## The Business of 1881 Will Surpass That of Any Other Year.

## Such Is the Concurrent Testimony of Chicago Merchants and Manufacturers.

## All Are Looking Forward Confidently to a Great Demand for Goods.

## They Do Not Believe the Crops Are Injured Enough to Check Purchases.

## A State of Activity Here Which Does Not Prevail at New York.

## The Business Done During the Entire Year Has Been of Unexampled Dimensions.

### THE OUTLOOK.

As is its custom at this season of the year, THE TRIBUNE presents this morning a series of interviews between its reporters and the leading manufacturers and business men of Chicago as to the prospects of the fall trade.

### HARDWARE.

"Our business has been a very unusual one during the summer," said Mr. James M. Horton, of the firm of William Blair & Co. "There has been no dull time—scarcely any time during the summer when there was a lull. In fact, it was a matter of remark that there has never been a summer's business in Chicago before, in the hardware trade, that has continued steadier, right through from the spring down to the present time, than it has this year. There is every indication that the fall business will be proportionately larger. Our business is now increasing every day. We are out to our very utmost to fill orders, and yet we haven't reached what we call our busy season. Our men in the Northwest report a shortage in the corn and wheat crops in various sections. That would ordinarily affect trade somewhat, but the increased value of the present crop and the considerable quantity of the old crop remaining on hand entirely counteract this effect. We are increasing our force all the time, and endeavoring to keep pace with the increase of the trade during the fall. Of course, the effect of this big demand is to stiffen prices, and there is a little upward turn generally. Our city retail trade has been more prosperous than for any year since 1872."

Another wholesale hardware man, who preferred, however, to be nameless on this as on all other occasions, said that there had been an advance all along the hardware line, in consequence of the great demand and the unusual scarcity of certain lines of goods. While the crops were no doubt bad in some places, they were even better than usual in others—a fact which tended to equalize matters. The business at present was simply rushing. In fact, they had more than they could do, and the prospect was that it would continue good far into the fall.

### STOVES.

"The demand," said Mr. W. H. Sard, of the wholesale stove-house of Rathbone, Sard & Co., "promises to be greater than the supply. The large emigration to the West has resulted in an increased demand for such household necessities as stoves, and from the present outlook the stock in the hands of the manufacturers are likely to be exhausted by the 1st of October. Stocks of stoves were entirely sold out in the hands of dealers last year on account of the severe winter, and parties who bought last year in small quantities are this year buying quite large bills. Then there has been a less number of stoves produced this year on account of the strikes among the workmen. The extreme hot weather we have had this summer has also had its effect upon the workmen, and large numbers of them have refused to work. Even if we should have a mild winter, I don't think it will affect our trade to any extent. You see, the severe winter last year used up a great many stoves which were then thrown away, and parties will be compelled to buy new ones this winter to replace those that were used up. Nor do I think the increase in the price of hard coal will materially affect the trade in hard-coal stoves. The sales of stoves last year increased in the face of a greater advance in the price of coal over that of the year before than there will be this year over the prices of last year. The outlook is the most encouraging we have had for many years."

The representative of another leading house said they had been filling up goods for the last sixty days, and were now shipping out as fast as they could fill orders. Trade was never better, and the outlook was most encouraging.

### GROCERIES.

"The prospects are unusually favorable for a large fall trade," said Mr. William T. Allen, of the wholesale grocery firm of that name. "We look for a larger trade, commencing right along in September and the next two to three months, than Chicago has seen for a good many years, notwithstanding the reported shortage of the crops all over the Northwest. The wheat crop no doubt is largely short, but there is a good deal of corn, as we find by our customers and traveling men, and these big prices that people are paying for both corn and wheat is going to put a good deal of money into circulation. The extent of our territory, too, is increasing all the while, and our facilities for shipping goods from Chicago are practically unlimited. We expect to see the largest trade we have seen for a good many years. The crops in two or three sections of the State are not very good, but take it as a whole, throughout the Northwest, there is going to be fully a half-crop of wheat, as nearly as we can get at it, and about a three-fourths crop of corn. The increased acreage this year will make up in a great measure for the short crop, and really give us a pretty good yield, while the big prices wheat and corn are bringing will put a great deal of money into circulation which will be used to purchase goods. The country is bare of goods. Orders are coming in very rapidly now and the trade is increasing every day. There were two or three jobbers in here this morning who said they couldn't begin to get goods fast enough. All the grocery houses are very busy, and all are expecting a very large fall trade."

"It all depends upon the crops," said Mr. Thomas Murdock, of Reid, Murdock & Fischer, "and, at present that appears to be a very uncertain element. It is too early to judge what the fall trade will be until we know what the crops are going to be. At present the trade is very good indeed, and has been good, in fact, all spring and summer. But, if the crops should be short, people will, as usual in such times, be very conservative about their buying. If these reports about short crops are correct there is not likely to be any great boom in trade, but rather that quiet, conservative buying which usually follows a failure or a shortage in the crops."

"We are very confident of a good fall trade," said Mr. R. Arthur Keys, of the firm of Franklin McVeagh & Co. "While the crops in Southern Illinois and in Kansas will very likely be short, those in Minnesota and other sections in the West and Northwest promise to be larger and better than ever. This will tend to equalize things. Then, too, the acreage has been large, and that will to some extent make up for the bad yield in some sections. The last half of the year promises to be unusually heavy trade. We are very confident and busy as we now are; we expect to be still busier. Yes, the outlook is most encouraging indeed."

"We are having all we can do," said Mr. C. A. Merriam, of Harmon, Merriam & Co., "and the rush promises to keep up. Groceries have advanced pretty generally, with the exception of sugar. There wasn't much of a fruit crop this year anyway, and for that reason no good cause why it should advance. There is a very large shortage in one line of goods which is generally put up in very large quantities. I mean canned goods. As I have said, the fruit crop is small, and the same is true of tomatoes, sugar-corn, and other articles largely used for canning. The shortage in green fruits, of course, is making a very great demand for canned goods, and this is attended with a corresponding increase in price. People ordinarily put up their own fruit, can their own tomatoes, make their own catsup, and so on, but this year there being little fruit in the West, that they must look very largely to the canned goods that come from other places for their supplies. The general outlook is very promising, indeed. We are working night and day, and have all we can fairly do."

### DRY GOODS.

"We are not only having the usual trade for this season of the year," said Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, of Marshall Field & Co., "but we are doing a good deal more. The alleged shortage in the crops won't have any effect on the fall trade. Of course, people in those localities where the crops are particularly bad will buy more sparingly than usual, but the general trade will be good. I don't expect the report of a crop to affect the fall trade at all, but the spring trade may perhaps be affected, though I do not know about that. There is every indication of a good, healthy trade, and people are buying nicely. Every year we notice more and more that people are discounting their bills. As a rule, people who want time go to New York; they don't stop here. Our stock is much larger than it was a year ago; in fact, we have never been in so good a condition to hold the people here as we are today."

"We expect a first-rate fall trade," said Mr. Smith, of A. T. Stewart & Co. "We see nothing to prevent it. Taken as a whole, the country that comes to Chicago for trade is in first-rate condition. While there are some localities that claim that they are suffering somewhat in crops as compared with former seasons, yet, when the whole country that comes to Chicago for trade is taken together, we think there is no reason to complain. Even in those localities where they are complaining there is something to offset all that. They get, for instance, better prices for their produce than formerly. The farmers, take them altogether, are feeling well, and are in good condition. That makes the country dealers feel well, and we therefore naturally expect a very nice fall business."

"Trade is opening up finely," said a member of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. "Our trade last week was far ahead of that a year ago, and we expect the improvement to keep up. I don't think the short crops will affect the fall business much. Those who have come in from the country, and with whom I have talked, seem to think there will be a fair corn crop this year, and about half the usual crop of wheat, while the immense crops last year and the large increased acreage this year will largely, if not wholly, make up the shortage. It looks as if there would be even more money in the country than there was last year. In Dakota, as we are told, they are raising double the amount of wheat they did last year, and from all the discriptions I have heard it is looking finely. The amount carried over last year and the big prices together will make up the deficiency. Our collections show that there is plenty of money, and there are no bad debts or failures. The trade of the city, I think, will be much larger than it was last year. Every present indication is in favor of a very large and very prosperous trade."

### MILLINERY GOODS.

"The indications are that we will have an early and a good trade," said a member of the firm of D. B. Fisk & Co. "Some sections have no doubt suffered greatly from the drouth, and trade from there will probably be a little light, but then we must remember that this country extends all over the universe, or pretty much so. We have an empire here, and if one place doesn't do well another is sure to do well enough to make up for it. We have had a good trade all summer; in fact, we have had a fall trade all the year—a steady trade right along. The spring trade was the largest and most prosperous we have ever had, and I expect the fall will turn out as well, and that the year 1881 will be the biggest business year we have ever had, take it right through. The crops may be a little off in some sections, but you will find that they have been good enough to give the average woman throughout the Northwest a new hat and a new bonnet, which, of course, is all that we want."

### PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Prospects are splendid," said a gentleman connected with one house. "The fact is, we can't get goods enough to fill our orders. Here is a telegram asking us to 'ship those organs for God's sake, and here is another telling us to ship six more at once. We see manufacturing 150 a week in our own factory, and we take a good many from Eastern factories besides, and yet we can't begin to fill our orders. The rush promises to keep up. In short, the business is booming. In some localities, the drouth has of course affected trade, but in others there has been a corresponding increase in the crops, as, for instance, in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota. Take it altogether, the outlook was never better."

### PAPER.

"The fall trade began very early," said Mr. George H. Taylor, the head of the paper house of George H. Taylor & Co. "Our August sales were fully 50 per cent more than last year, and the indications for September and October promise fully as great an increase. The indications are that the demand for paper of all descriptions will be the largest we have ever seen. Our trade is quite a pretty good index of all others. A merchant, for instance, buys sparingly of wrapping paper and all other kinds whenever his trade is quiet. No business transaction can take place without the consumption of paper in some form or other. Therefore, if the paper business is brisk, it is safe to say that other kinds of business are also good."

### CLOTHING.

"Our present business," said Mr. A. N. Reece, a member of the firm of Henry W. King & Co., "is very satisfactory indeed, and in excess of last year at the same time. What September and October will do for the clothing business depends, of course, largely on the state of the weather. What we need most now is rain, after this long drought. Quite a number of country merchants have come in and bought goods early. They report a good trade in their sections, and everything seems to be prosperous, except in a few sections of Southern Illinois, which is all burned up by the drouth. With the advent of fall weather, there is every indication of a bigger trade than ever before. The fact of having an early trade as good as ours has been, is pretty good evidence that the later trade is also going to be excellent."

### SCALES.

"In a great many sections," said Mr. Borden, of Borden, Selleck & Co., managers of the Howe scales, "people are holding back to find out what will be the result of the weather on the crops before making any purchases in our line. But for that our business would have been still larger than it is, though it is larger now than it was last year at this time. We expect a big month in September, for more wheat and corn there are grown the more use there is for scales. While the crops in some places will be poor, in others they will be unusually good, as, for instance, in Dakota and the Red River country."

### SAFES.

"Our sales are a good deal larger now than they were this time a year ago," said a representative of a large safe company, "and the prospects for the fall season are very flattering. Our agents all report that through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Northern Iowa the trade is very good. The same is true of Northern Illinois. In Southern Illinois the dry weather has affected ours as well as other branches of business, but generally the fall outlook is very good. We are putting more men on the road all the time, and the business was never better."

### SEWING-MACHINES.

"We are just about as busy as we can be," said a representative of the Wheeler & Wilson Company. "Our trade for August is way ahead of that a year ago, and that for September promises to be even better."

### FURNITURE.

"The prospect in our line," said Mr. Holton, of Holton & Hildreth, "is excellent. One-third of the spring trade was cut off by the sudden change from winter to summer, but the fall trade is gradually increasing, and things look much like 1879, when the boom commenced. Our sales in July were larger than in any previous July. Stocks are good and prices have advanced. Compared with last year, there will be a slight falling off in trade on account of the loss at the beginning. The retail trade will be equal to that of 1880."

"We are very busy," said Mr. A. H. Andrews, "and in certain lines are driven hard to keep up. We are putting seats into twenty opera-houses—one of them in St. Louis. Generally, our trade surpasses that of any year for some time. School furniture is far ahead of any year in my experience. Our sales for July, $100,000 above those of 1880. Prices are a little stiffer on account of the advance in raw material. We are getting more territory in the South and West, particularly the South, than heretofore. And we send a good many things East. Last year we shipped $150,000 worth of goods to Boston, and will ship more this year. Other firms in our line are very busy. Stocks are larger than they were a year ago."

### HATS AND CAPS.

"Trade is fully as good as we expected," said Mr. Edson Keith, of Keith Brothers. "Ours so far is larger than last year. We reach out as the country develops, and get new customers. More country merchants will buy goods in Chicago this year than ever before. Very few go East now, as it don't pay. Stocks, I think, are pretty full generally. Prices are reasonably low—less than last year."

"We are selling more goods than at this time a year ago," said a representative of Gimbel, Florsheim & Co. "Customers are buying winter goods liberally. Trade started in thirty days earlier than usual and holds up well. We are satisfied. Stocks are larger than last year, but prices are about the same."

### IRON.

"We had all we could do last fall," said Secretary Hannah, of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, "and have all we can do this fall. We are not behind, because we will not take orders faster than we can fill them. If we had the capacity, we could sell considerably more. All the rail mills are full. I think none of them can make any contracts this year. We almost always work in a few extra rails, because we never contract to our full capacity, allowing for strikes and break-downs. We are perfectly satisfied with the way things are running. We have contracted for more for next year than we have for this year. All the machine-shops everywhere have more than they can do. You can't get a locomotive before 1883. We thought we could open our South Chicago works July 1, but our machinery is behind, and if we start up by March 1 we will be doing well, though we hope to begin operations then. We are making there now 800 tons of pig-iron a day, but no rails, nor is it probable that we will make any this year."

"The prospect is," said one of the firm of Rhodes & Bradley, "that we shall do a great deal more than last year. Our orders are so far ahead that we will not take any more. We can't catch up now before Jan. 1. Last year we could keep pace with the orders, because there was not the sharp, active demand that characterizes this fall. Trade began earlier this year. Others in our line must be situated like we are, judging from their applications, and their pushings, and solicitations, and cursings because orders are not filled. We are running night and day. Stocks are very light and prices are better than last year."

### LEATHER.

"The outlook," said Mr. Oakley, of Walker, Oakley & Co., "is just fair—nothing extra. Trade is healthy. There is no speculation. Stocks are moderate, and prices rather firm on seasonable goods. There is no prospect of an advance. We will do as much this year as last. Manufacturers generally are running pretty full—making enough for the demand: sometimes I think too much; if a little less it would be better for us all."

"Trade is very good," said a representative of Gray, Clark & Co.—"a good deal better than last year, on account of an increased demand for goods. Nearly all the manufacturers are running full. A better class of goods is used. Stocks are light, and prices about the same as last year. There hasn't been much of a boom in the leather market. It was the last thing that went down, and is the last to go up. If there was a panic to-morrow, the price of leather wouldn't be affected for a year or two. There is less on hand than there was in 1880, but the volume of business will be larger, as the manufacturers are exerting themselves to get up stock."

### STATIONERY, ETC.

"Our fall trade will be good," said Mr. Frank Hoyne, of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.—"better, we think, than last year, but it is rather early to express an opinion regarding it, as our men have been out only a week. Stocks are good, and prices somewhat higher. Paper and envelopes are going up. Manufacturing commenced a month or two earlier than usual, on account of orders. Everybody in the house is busy—something unknown before. June, July, and August are usually our dull months, but this year they were many ones, and the indications are that trade will keep up. Other houses in our line have also been busy."

### DISTILLERS.

"We have done more, so far, this year than last year," said a representative of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., "and, so far as I know, trade generally is good, though it has been checked slightly by the high prices, but it will foot up about as much as last year. Prices are stiff on account of the advance in corn. The fall trade began well, but yet is not up to last year, though it is early yet. We are covering more territory than a year ago, and we expect to increase our business as we have done every year since the fire."

### FURS.

"The outlook is splendid," said Mr. Eddy, of Eddy, Harvey & Carter. "We are not covering any more ground than usual, but last winter was an extraordinary one, and goods in our line were worn out, and there is consequently an increased demand. We will do 50 per cent more business than in 1880. Stocks as a general thing are pretty fair, but buffalo-robes are short. For instance, in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota. Take it altogether, the outlook was never better."

### JEWELRY.

"Our fall trade," said one of the firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., "has been very heavy so far. We have done a good deal more than in previous years, and we think the prospects are good especially in the jobbing department. We are covering more ground than last year, and shipping goods to points we never reached before. Prices and stocks are about the same as a year ago. Dealers generally are very well satisfied with the trade. I have just returned from the East, and, compared with business there, that of Chicago is very much better. Jobbers here are doing an unusual fall trade. The business of the city is constantly increasing. Country merchants are getting more and more every year into the way of coming here to buy goods, and the Eastern houses feel the effect of their sales. It doesn't pay them now to go East and buy goods."

"We think our trade is going to be tremendous," said a member of the firm of Trask & Rowe. "We expect to sell 50 per cent more of diamonds than last year, and I think all the houses will that deal in the finest goods. There is an upward tendency in prices. More jewelry will be sold than in 1880, because the people have plenty of money."

### CANDIES.

"So far," said Mr. Brooks, of Brooks & Haehnlen, "we have done double what we did last year, and we think the present trade will hold until Jan. 1. All the other houses are doing the same. We are covering a little more territory, but everybody is eating more candy."

### CARRIAGES.

"The prospect is better than it has ever been before," said one of the firm of C. P. Kimball & Co. In fine goods, the trade in January, February, and March was not very good, owing to the bad roads and the long winter, but since then it has been double what it was last year, and the indications are that the fall trade will be a great deal better than for ten years. The factories are running to their full capacity. Prices are a good deal better than they have been. There is a good demand for low-priced carriages, as the farmers never had more money, and the people in the cities like Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis are buying fine carriages here. The volume of business will be 30 per cent more than last year."

"We are looking forward to a very large trade," said one of the Studebaker Bros. "larger than usual, the spring business having been backward. We expect to do at least a third more than last year. Stocks are good, and prices firm, without any particular change. Others in our line are doing a good business. The country trade so far has been light, but the farmers are beginning to buy."

"We have more than we can do," said the manager of Peter Schuttler. "The demand for wagons is much greater than last year, and we have refused to take 20 per cent more of orders. We are running to our full capacity, and cannot keep up with the demand. Prices are stiffer. So far as I know all in our line have all they can do."

### CANNED GOODS.

"The prospect for the fall trade," said Mr. Black, of "Armour & Co., "is very good. Our home trade has improved very much, and will be 20 per cent larger than last year, but that in Europe is light, on account of the high prices. We haven't had as many goods to sell as last year, as killing wasn't as heavy. Stocks are large."

"We are not able to put up as much as we can sell," said Mr. Reber, of the Reber Preserving company. "We will do twice as much as last year. There is more demand, and no fruit. None of the small towns appear to have any goods, and they are sending to this market for them. Prices are pretty stiff and advancing. Stocks are small. It is almost impossible to get any fruit. The apple-crop is not one-tenth of what it was last year, and blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries were almost a failure, and so was sweet-corn. There is a scarcity of all kinds of goods, but sales will be larger on account of the increased prices."

"The dried-fruit trade," said a representative of U. S. Dudley & Co., "is very large compared with last year, and the sales of some kinds of canned goods have increased 25 per cent. There is a great scarcity, and some of the packers have sold more vegetables than they can put up. California goods are well sold."

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

"The fall trade so far," said Mr. Phelps, of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, "has been exceedingly good, and we will do more than last year, as we have extended our territory. We will do 25 per cent more than in 1880, if trade continues as good. All the other firms are doing as well as we are. There is no material difference in prices."

"The prospects for rubber goods," said Mr. Holmes, of George P. Holmes & Co., "were never better, and we will do between 20 and 30 per cent more business than last year."

"Our fall trade is much larger so far than last year," said a member of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Co., "and the prospect is good for a continuance. The country merchants are coming this market more than ever before because they can do better here than elsewhere. Stocks are larger than ever, and prices rule about the same as last year. All the houses are busy, and the increase in business this year will be 30 or 35 per cent."

### MACHINERY.

"Our orders are four months ahead," said a representative of Crane Bros. "We have now all we can do until Jan. 1, and business is a little better than last year. Prices are stiffer. All the manufacturers in our line are in the same fix as we are—got more than they can do. Customers have to wait."

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

"We are having a very large trade," said the Superintendent of Furst & Bradley—"larger than last year; and the prospects are good, as the demand is greater. We have never done more than now at this season of the year since we have been in business. Stocks are good, and prices low. Others are doing well, as far as we know. I heard one say he was doing a large business."

# A MYSTERIOUS SHOT.

## Death of Thomas Lowerre at the Hands of James B. Duncan.

## The Latter Asserts that Whatever He Did Was in Self-Defense.

## Some Singular Circumstances Connected with the Tragic Affair.

At a few minutes after half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning the occupants of the two upper stories at No. 375 Wabash avenue—a stone building where the lower story is used as a store and the upper ones as residence flats—were aroused from sleep by the report of a pistol, followed by angry oaths and cries, and the noise of two men scuffling, the screams of women and children, the overturning of chairs and tables, the scuffling of feet along the floor, and finally of an ominous silence which told that the disturbance had ended in a tragedy.

In a few moments the police patrol wagon reached the spot, and Officers Kerwin and Granger entered the house, where they found, lying in a pool of gore in the passageway, the almost dead body of Thomas H. Lowerre, compositor in THE TRIBUNE office who, but twenty minutes previous, had finished up his night's work. No attempts was made to remove the young man, who, after one or two painful inspirations, died where he lay.

All the appearances went to indicate that

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE HAD OCCURRED.

The passage carpet was drenched with blood for a dozen feet in length, and the walls and doors were covered with it. Here was a gory handmark spread over the plaster, further off a blotch where the torrent had rushed from the wound, accelerated by the muscular exertions of the dying, yet still struggling, man. Bloody footmarks in different parts of the passage showed that the combatants must have moved about in their bare feet in the blood as they contended.

When they first arrived, the officers could find no one on the floor except the dying man, but a hunt of the premises resulted in the discovery of a 12-year-old boy who gave his name as George Duncan, and who pointed out the room in which he said his father could be found. The door was forced, and in the room was discovered a very badly battered specimen of humanity—a thin, small, sickly little fellow, with a wild expression of countenance, and an incoherence of utterance which, at first, made it look as though he were crazy. The blood was pouring from some ugly wounds on his head, and his night-shirt and drawers—all the clothes he had upon him—were drenched in blood, this evidence showing that he was the man who had had the fatal struggle with the deceased. He was at once arrested and removed to the Armory and locked up. He gave his name as James B. Duncan, and at first declined to have anything to say about the tragedy. There were also arrested and locked up, later, Mrs. Duncan, wife of the prisoner, a young lady named Jennie Pearce, Mrs. Duncan's adopted daughter, and a boarder named Herbert S. Perkins, who were held as witnesses, they having been present at the time of Mr. Lowerre's death.

FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH THESE AND WITH THE PRISONER

it was learned that the Duncan family rented the second floor of the house, and rerented some of the rooms to different parties. Mr. Lowerre had had a room in the house for a couple of years, and was considered quite a friend of the family. A report prevailed that jealousy had existed between him and Duncan, but he and all the others strenuously denied that such was the case. That such a story could easily gain currency was perhaps caused by the rather peculiar way in which the family disposed of itself in the night time: the rear room of the flat being occupied by Mr. Duncan and the 12-year-old lad, while Mrs. Duncan occupied the front room with a 6-year-old child, Mr. Lowerre's sleeping apartment being the next one to the rear and separated from it only by a pair of swinging doors. However, they were all agreed that such a feeling could not exist between the two men, and that, whatever the cause of the trouble, domestic disturbances had nothing to do with it.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw the prisoner Duncan some little time after his arrest. A light yet wiry man of about ninety-five pounds weight, he, though by no means of murderous aspect, gave the impression that if once embarked in a fight he would stick to it as long as his strength was able to respond to the demands of his grit. He was considerably bruised up: cuts on his head had been dressed by the doctor, who also had reduced a fracture of his right shoulder. Still he was full of "sand," as he called it, and when Health Commissioner De Wolf, who gave him a call out of curiosity, undertook to address him the question, "What were you doing with a pistol, eh?" he flew into a terrible passion and made that official beat a hasty retreat.

"THIS IS HOW THE THING HAPPENED," he explained to the reporter. "I got up in the night on account of sickness, and started for the water-closet, but found that Lowerre was also on his way there. This caused me to give way to him and return to my room. I went again into the passageway, where I met Lowerre, who charged me with watching him and sneaking round his room. I denied the charge, and he replied by turning and calling me an obscene names. Lowerre is hot-tempered and so am I, and we had a hot time of it there, though without coming to blows, for some minutes. I then went to my room, but left it again, and, meeting Lowerre again in the passage, I told him that I would not stand such abuse in my own house, as he had given me, and that I would go for a policeman. I ran to the head of the stairs, and was on the point of descending, when he ran after me and struck me a crushing blow on the right temple with a hickory stick. He continued to attack me with it, striking me once or twice on the head—heavy blows which nearly stunned me.

"And then you shot him?"

"I did not say so. A shot was fired and the ball struck Lowerre. I don't say that I fired the shot, but I tell you this—that when a big man tackles a small one, Providence will direct things so that the little fellow has an even chance."

"And Providence helped you then in the fight?"

"Well, I'm pretty badly used up, but I'm better off than the other fellow, ain't I?"

The reporter agreed with him, and the "little fellow" went on to tell of the struggle.

"I had it right over me, and he was on top most of the time, and doing his best to kill me with the stick. I dodged his blows but was getting quite weak when he suddenly weakened too, and gave him off during a lull in the fight. At this moment he had a revolver in his hand which he was trying to cock. He never cocked it, however, but fell to the floor panting, and I left the place and went to my room."

"How about the reported ill-feeling between yourself and Lowerre?"

"I see that an evening paper states that I was jealous of him on account of his alleged intimacy with my wife. That is all a lie. I have been married to my wife, who is a good woman, for sixteen years, and have never even suspected her of evil doings. I am not of a jealous disposition either, and if my wife wanted to go off of an evening for a walk with other gentlemen, I am ready to go with her. I thought that she knew how to select proper company and the proper places to go to. There had been a matter of dispute between Lowerre and myself, but it was

OVER A BUSINESS TRANSACTION,

the nature of which I do not care to speak about. It caused hard feelings between us for some time, but a week ago a mutual friend made it up between us, and since that time, up to this morning, we were good friends. I cannot imagine what led him to attack me as he did, but I believe he was drunk when he came home this morning."

The prisoner informed the reporter that he was 40 years old, and worked in Mrs. McHugh's photograph gallery, on the corner of Jackson and State streets. While he would neither directly admit nor deny having fired the fatal shot, he by no means shrank from making insinuating remarks which were almost equivalent to an acknowledgment of his guilt.

THE STORY TOLD BY MRS. DUNCAN

in the main corroborated that of her husband. She was awakened in the morning by the shot, and hurried into the passage, where she saw Lowerre and her husband in conflict. Lowerre had Mr. Duncan down against the wall opposite the door of a bedroom occupied by a Mr. Lee, who, despite her screams for assistance, kept his door locked and declined to come out. He held the hickory stick in his hand, and was beating Mr. Duncan with it over the head. With the assistance of Mr. Perkins, her boy George, and the adopted daughter, she pulled Lowerre off, and he at once proceeded to cock a revolver which he had in his hand. While attempting to do so he staggered and fell to the ground just opposite the water-closet door. He tried to get up, but was not able to do so. He cried to her, "I can't breathe; hold up my head." She stooped down, lifted his head over her lap, and, after breathing a few times, he died, just as the patrol-wagon, which had been sent for immediately after the first alarm, arrived with the officers. The floor upon which they all stood and walked about while all this was going on was drenched with blood, and their bare feet, which were all covered with gore, left bloody imprints all over the place. It was not, however, until the great excitement was over that it was discovered that Lowerre had been shot. The lady was very indignant over the report that an intimacy existed between her and the deceased, and that her husband's jealousy had caused the tragedy.

Similar stories were told by Miss Pearce and the lad, both of whom ran into the passage immediately after the shot was fired. A mysterious feature in connection with the case is the disappearance of the revolver with which the shooting was done. The officers failed to find it when they first arrived, and, though the house was subsequently searched carefully, its hiding place was not discovered.

THE WOUNDED MAN

was struck in the left groin, the ball passing downward into the thigh and severing the femoral artery, causing a hemorrhage from which death was inevitable in a very few moments. The prisoner and his wife both denied that he ever possessed a revolver, and the friends of the deceased all state that they never knew him to carry such a weapon. From their statements regarding Lowerre it is impossible to consider him as otherwise than a remarkably well-behaved and peaceable gentleman—the last in the world to behave in the manner as charged by Duncan in his description of the opening of the trouble. A tenant living in the flat above, who heard the row going on, said that he distinctly heard Duncan swearing at Lowerre, but that the latter did not seem to have a word to say. Duncan's charge, too, that Lowerre was drunk does not seem to be sustained by the evidence. His associates state that he was not a drinking man. He left the office at about a quarter past 3 o'clock, at which time he was perfectly sober. In less than half an hour thereafter he was a corpse, so that there was not really time for him to get drunk in between the time he left work and arrived home.

A MRS. M'HUGH,

who owns the picture gallery where Duncan worked, informed the reporter that he came to Chicago three years ago from Petersburg, Menard County, where he was reared and passed the greater portion of his life. A good business man, he had been postmaster, express-agent, and filled other positions of trust, but a chronic sickness and the extravagance of his wife, a thing which at times caused considerable trouble in the household, prevented him from advancing. Mrs. McHugh had quarreled with Mrs. Duncan, and, in consequence, had not visited the family for two years. She had Lowerre's picture in her gallery, but knew but little about him, though in a general way she knew that he had been the cause of considerable unpleasantness in the family. Two weeks ago a young man who rooms with the Duncans informed her that Lowerre had procured a revolver and had threatened, in the hearing of Duncan's lad, to cut on Duncan if he attempted to interfere with him. Though ill-feeling existed between him and Duncan they had never come to blows. She believed that an investigation of the facts in the case would clearly establish Duncan's innocence of malicious intent. Mrs. McHugh cited the peculiar arrangement of the house, already described, as well calculated to create jealous feelings on Duncan's part, especially as Lowerre was a handsome and well-formed man and her husband of decidedly inferior physique.

The proper officer of the Typographical Union took charge yesterday afternoon of the remains of the deceased, which had been removed to the morgue, and, as soon as the post-mortem examination is over, they will forward to Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis., where his friends reside. The brother of the deceased will arrive here this morning.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRIBUNE CHAPEL OF COMPOSITORS

yesterday afternoon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There has appeared in the *Evening News* the following statement: 'In an interview with a *Daily News* reporter he (Duncan) said he had met Lowerre in the closet by accident, and that Lowerre began abusing him, asking him what he was doing there, and calling him a d—d sneak and ——'; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the employés of THE TRIBUNE composing-room and fellow-workmen of the late Thomas Lowerre, contradict, and believe to be false, the above statement, he ever being quiet, gentlemanly, inoffensive in his language and gentlemanly in his deportment with all whom he came in contact."

It was also decided that Messrs. S. H. Burket, R. L. Dunn, Thomas Murdock, H. B. Connor, C. C. Carrier, and Joseph Van Ituff be appointed pallbearers to attend the funeral of the deceased, and that if necessary the two first-named should accompany the remains to Delafield, Wis., the late home of Mr. Lowerre.

# NEBRASKA.

## Things in Omaha—New Buildings—Water Works—The Cattle Trade—Various Matters.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—Improvements are still going on, and a number are now under contemplation for next season. It was the intention of the projectors to push them ahead this year, but owing to the scarcity of material and the great pressure put upon our architects and builders it necessarily delayed them "until a more convenient season."

Among the new improvements since my last is the early erection of a large wire-house on the levée at the foot of Douglas street for the Standard Oil Company. It is their intention to locate a branch house here, as will be seen, to accommodate and more easily handle their large and growing Western trade.

The new elevator is approaching completion as fast as money and men can accomplish it. It is the intention to get it done in time to handle this year's crops. The elevator at the transfer is also steadily pushing ahead. These two will be the largest on the Missouri River. The old Omaha Elevator A, built in 1875, was burned to the ground in 1880, and since that time the site has been covered with the warehouses of the Elevator Company. Its capacity was 100,000 bushels, and it was built mainly as an experiment to see what could be done towards making Omaha a grain market, as we were then handling only about 300,000 bushels per annum. The experiment has long since demonstrated that ever since it had been built, up to that time (in 1879), his carpenters were constantly at work enlarging its capacity, and they had then twenty buyers in the State on the various railroad lines centering at Omaha. Shortly after Elevator A was built parties from Chicago put up another, and in less than two years after the first stroke of the hammer was made on the foundations of the old elevator (A) the grain receipts at Omaha had run from 300,000 to nearly 6,000,000 bushels per annum, and the receipts last year were 8,152,000 bushels. The proposed elevator is to be built as soon as possible, with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. In less than two years I am of the opinion it will be compelled to double its size. When all of these buildings are completed the Omaha grain market will be supplied with four large elevators, with a storage capacity of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels, being at the least 420,000 bushels greater than any other point west of Chicago and St. Louis.

The stock-yard interests on both sides of the river have been combined under the management of the Hon. W. A. Paxton, of Omaha. A few years ago he was comparatively a poor man, a Kentuckian by birth, I believe. Now he is one of the wealthiest men in the State, and is pretty generally recognized as Nebraska's cattle-king. He is well on the summer side of 50; a pleasant, affable gentleman; a member of the Legislature; a Democrat in his political faith; and, as his lever shows, a shrewd and successful business man.

To give some idea of the extensive proportions the Nebraska cattle trade is assuming, and also the importance this point is gaining as a market, I append a statement in round numbers of the cattle receipts for several years past at the yards:

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| 1876 | 60,000 | 1879 | 150,000 |
| 1877 | 95,500 | 1880 | 160,400 |
| 1878 | 148,000 | 1881 | *200,000 |

*Estimated.

An increase of not less than 140,000 head in 1881 over 1876. The receipts of hogs ran from 10,000 head in 1877 to 130,000 head in 1880. Sheep for the same time went from 400 head in 1877 to 35,000 head in 1880. Another item showing the immense growth of the country west of Omaha is the increase in transportation. In 1880 it amounted to nearly 3,600,000,000 pounds. In 1880 it was only 752,000 pounds. I mention these two items merely to show the prodigious increase of the West in barely a score of years. Well might Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash, regard Omaha as the great entrepot for the great mining, grazing, and agricultural region west of the Missouri. He is right, and the future will back him up in favoring the erection of several large additional grain elevators at an early day in Omaha.

Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific, spent several days in Omaha last week with his family. He expressed his surprise at the improvement of the city this year, and demonstrated his faith by ordering very large and extensive additions to the company's shops at this point. He has gone West accompanied by Assistant General-Manager Kimball and other high officials of the company.

Our new water-works promise a complete success in every particular. A few minutes since Mayor Royd, Fire-Chief Galligan, and his assistants were trying the force of the water from the hydrants with a piece of hose. With nothing but the ordinary pressure in the pipes a stream was thrown as high as the highest building in the city. It is impossible to enter into all the details of the enterprise, but its success is largely owing to Mr. A. Shindler, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He has worked in season and out, and at all hours, encountering obstacles formidable enough to crush any man but one of the most indomitable spirit and energy, and out of them all he has come victorious, and can point with gratified and honorable pride to one of the most successful financial and scientific achievements ever attempted in the history of the city.

The great desideratum of water-works in Missouri River cities, pure water, has been secured by Mr. Shelton and his associates, and when the water is running all over the city it will be served out to their patrons as pure and clear as crystal. A few nights since at the pumping-works I drank some of it. It tasted very much like melted snow, was as clear as it could be, and appeared to have a remarkably cooling effect. As to Mr. Shelton, I could speak of him at length were I not trespassing upon your time and space. He is a young man about 34, who has won his way by his own energy and talents. He is one of our most public-spirited citizens, and the Omaha Library, the Omaha White-Lead Works, and the water-works will always remain as monuments of the good work he has organized and completed here, and they will bear willing testimony as to his career as a public-spirited citizen and as a most successful, accomplish business man.

Another improvement is the founding of an academy of the Order of the Sacred Heart in the city. Two of the ladies of the Order recently visited Omaha for the purpose, and selected a beautiful location on the hill on Cuming street, just west of Creighton University. It consists of a plat of twenty acres, on which a handsome building is to be erected this season, if possible. Mme. Dunne, now at the head of the seminary at Manhattan, New York, is to be the first Lady Superior of the Order here. I understand she will have a staff of the most accomplished teachers, and the school will be fully equal to any of the older institutions of the East. It will afford the people of Omaha and the West the highest educational facilities for their daughters, and, without exception, it will be the finest institution for young ladies in the West. I attribute the location of this academy in Omaha largely to the influence of the Rt.-Rev. James O'Connor, one of the most gifted, learned men in the country. Aside from his learning, he is thoroughly posted in the material affairs of the State, and is evidently a man of very great practical knowledge. Since he came to his diocese several years ago he has given Omaha convincing proof of his valuable labors as a most useful citizen. I have always strongly believed that he is the originator of the "colonization" schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in the great cities, which